Newport Mercury.

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The Newport Mercury,

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and fortieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments.—Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

NEWPORT COUNCIL No. 31, Order United American Mechanics, John S. Carr, Councillor; James E. Mathewson, Recording Secretary, meets every Monday evening.

EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 49, I. O. of O. F., Herbert Kaull, Noble Grand; Perry B. Dawley, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

MALBONE LODGE No 93, N. E. O. P., Henry M. Young, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Dr. Frederick Bradley, President; Alexander McClellan, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.

PRESERVERANCE LODGE, No. 336, K. of H., Dictator, Elwin Nelson; Reporter, C. H Chase; meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings.

REDWOOD LODGE No. 11, K. of P., Thomas Lucas, Chancellor Commander; Daniel P. Hall, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sir Knight Captain, A. H. Davis; Charles H. Ellis, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

Local Matters.

Our Harbor Fortifications.

The contractor who has been engaged on the gun displacements on Dutch Island, in Newport harbor, expects to complete them so far as his contract is concerned before cold weather. The contract calls simply for the mason work and connections with it, while the Government will set up the disappearing carriages and rifles. These have not yet begun to arrive and probably will not until next spring at least.

At Fort Adams it is hardly to be expected that the emplacements for the 10 mortars will be done until some time next summer. At present three of the four pits are completed with the foundations for the mortars and the subterranean passageways and magazines, while the concrete slope about the eastern end of the emplacement is up and ready for filling in behind. The western pit is well advanced, but there is yet a large amount of concrete walling and sloping to be put in. The carriages for the mortars are all landed at the reservation, but there has at present arrived but one of the rifled mortars.

The assembly of the carriages alone will be a considerable undertaking, and long since the local machinists have taken the civil service obligations which are required of all men who will be employed when the time arrives for the work to be done.

The work at both places is rigorously guarded, like all modern fortifications, and unemployed men, unless in the Government service, are excluded.

These, with the casemates at both Fort Ausmb and Dutch Island, which have been completed for a couple of years, though the equipment for them has not yet arrived, constitute the fortifications and their progress for Narragansett Bay at the present time, though there are many more projected.

To the Boston Food Fair!

The centre of attraction for the present month in Boston is the "Boston Food Fair," now holding in Mechanics Hall in that city. This Fair has made a decided "hit" under its present management and through the manifold attractions and features that distinguish it, and it is winning great commendation from all sorts of people. To enable all to visit this educational exhibition the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will run a special excursion train from Newport and all stations to Tiverton inclusive, on Wednesday, October 20th, next, for which round trip tickets will be sold at reduced rates, each including a coupon for admission to the Fair.

While removing the boiler of the Stiletto at the Torpedo Station wharf last Saturday afternoon, a chain used in the work snapped and the boiler slid into the hold, springing some of the thin planks with which the bottom is sheathed and causing the boat to leak. The boat was beached and the damage, which was slight, quickly repaired.

Mr. W. D. Sayer is spending a few days in Boston and vicinity.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Evening School Arrangements—Routine Business.

The public school committee held its regular monthly meeting Monday evening, Dr. Barker presiding. The following report of Superintendent Baker was read and received:

The record of attendance in the public schools for the four weeks ending October 9 is as follows: Total number enrolled, 2,812; average number belonging, 2,683; average number attending, 2,622.

The Rhode Island Institute of Instruction will meet in Providence October 28 and will continue in session three days.

The teachers were called together twice last week, Tuesday, October 5, to hear Superintendent H. S. Tarbell of Providence speak on the subject of geography, and Thursday, October 7, to hear Mrs. E. R. Wharton and Mr. Harper Pennington speak on the subject of embellishing the schoolrooms. To carry on the work of decorating the schools funds must be obtained by voluntary contributions, and it is to be hoped that the parents of the school children, and other citizens, realizing the importance of the matter, will assist in raising a large sum of money to purchase busts, casts, engravings, photographs, etc., to be placed upon the walls of the rooms during the summer of 1898. The summer visitors to this city have already contributed liberally toward the embellishment of the schools, although they derive no direct benefit therefrom. Their generosity should be an incentive to those who derive direct benefits to do at least their share in the effort to improve the taste of the children, to increase their knowledge, and to make them happier and more contented.

Not a few of the wall maps are so old that they are almost useless in teaching geography. I have heard of a map of Africa, now used in the schools, that does not show the course of the Congo river. There is also an insufficient number of maps in some rooms for good work in geography. While I do not recommend the purchase of such aids at present, I think the matter should be carefully considered when the financial estimates are prepared next January. Perhaps the greatest need is the need of good maps of our own country.

I have found it necessary, during the past month, to send a great many desks, chairs, blackboards and other furniture to the Calvert school, on account of the large number of children attending the several grades in that building. I have also been compelled to put children of the first grade in the room with children of the second grade, to the detriment of both. The worst feature of the case is the fact that the school year has only just begun, and a great many more children must be provided for before the end of the year.

Truant Officer Topham reported that 103 cases had been investigated, of which 35 were for truancy and 158 for illness or other causes; and that of 48 found to attend no school, 30 had been sent to the public school and 12 to parochial schools, and recommended that William Buckles, Margaret Buckles and Edward McMahon be prosecuted for truancy.

Upon recommendation of committee on Evening Schools, it was voted that the evening schools for men and women be opened Monday, Oct. 25, and continued on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for twenty weeks, and that the evening school for mechanical drawing and bookkeeping be opened Oct. 26 under the same conditions as last year. The teachers selected for the former school were Caroline M. Vose, Jeanette H. Swasey, Mary L. Brayton, Mary A. E. Adams, Annie B. Wilson, Maude W. Simpson, Lillian Boyle, Ella Ward, Clara B. Ward, Hannah B. Thurston, Lillian J. Tragor, Minnie B. Goddard, Mrs. E. G. Brown, Martha A. Douglass, Catherine S. Coggeshall, Bessie G. Barker, Charlotte S. Peckham, Anna C. Ward, Miss Corridon and Katherine W. Hay; one for every fourteen pupils enrolled, with salaries of $5 per week each, excepting Miss Vose and Miss Swasey who shall receive $7 and $6 respectively. For the Industrial school, Wm. S. Brownell was elected teacher of bookkeeping at a salary of $2.50 per night.

The application of O. W. Huntington, for certain privileges in the Townsend School, was referred to the committee of that school with power to act.

It was voted to have only one session of the schools on the day of the presentation of the silver service to gunboat Newport; also that the schools be closed for the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction in Providence and that the teachers be compelled to attend the sessions of that Institute.

Captain and Mrs. H. D. Scott are visiting their son, Mr. Charles P. Scott, in Boston. The latter gentleman, who is well known to the people of this city, is at present engaged in teaching music at the Dean Academy in Franklin, Mass. He is also organist of the Unitarian church at Dorchester and of the Jews' Synagogue in Boston. He, with his wife, has recently returned from a trip to Europe.

There is a rumor that the Providence, Fall River and Newport Steamboat Company is making arrangements for running boats from Providence to Narragansett Pier next season. Such a line ought to be popular.

The son of the Duke and Duchess of Marlboro, nee Vanderbilt, is to be baptised today at St. James' Palace, with the Prince of Wales as sponsor. John William Albert is to be the name of the young nobleman.

The Court Decides in Favor of Mr. Langley.

In the Newport case of John S. Langley against Samuel R. Honey et al., the Court renders the opinion that the intention of the grantor in the deed from Sarah B. Thayer to John S. Langley, dated Feb. 27, 1872, as appears from the deed itself and the conduct of the parties in interest, was to convey all her interest in the estate of her grandfather, John S. Laugley, to the respondent in the present petition, John S. Laugley. The clause in the deed which describes the property as inherited from her father is simply a matter of false description. Rejecting this, according to well settled rules of construction, there is still left a good conveyance.

The Court is, therefore, of the opinion that the respondent, John S. Langley, took the title of Sarah B. Thayer under the said deed, and that the petitioners have no valid claim to the proceeds of the land in the hands of the Commissioner, and the petition is denied and dismissed with costs.

Lawyer Galvin's Sickness.

Mr. P. J. Galvin is critically ill at his residence in Boston. His relatives here were summoned to his bedside Tuesday morning and his father and sister, Miss Mary, are still with him. About two months ago he broke one of his legs by slipping on a rug, and, while still suffering from that accident, he caught a cold which developed into pleuro-pneumonia. Latest reports pronounce him more comfortable but his physicians give little hope of his recovery.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

Capt. James Logan.

Capt. James Logan, one of the best known of Newport's older citizens, died at the Hospital on Wednesday morning from the effects of a fall which he sustained last Saturday morning. Mr. Logan was a rigger by trade and had been for years an habitue of Lawton's ship store on Commercial wharf. Saturday morning while descending the stairs of that place he slipped and fell to the bottom of the stairway. He was picked up and carried to the hospital in an unconscious condition from which he did not recover. He leaves a widow and three sons. His funeral was solemnized from his late residence on Extension street Thursday afternoon, Rev. T. C. McClelland conducting the services.

Harriett S. Cranston.

Miss Harriet S. Cranston, sister of Mr. William S. Cranston, died at her home in this city on Tuesday after a long and painful illness. Her illness was caused by a cancer on the liver. She was a most estimable lady and bore her suffering with a patient fortitude and resignation which marks the true Christian. Her funeral was solemnized from her late residence yesterday afternoon, Rev. Brewer G. Boardman of the First Baptist church, conducting the services.

Nina Greenough Blight.

Mrs. Nina Greenough, wife of Mr. Atherton Blight, died at her cottage on Bellevue avenue Tuesday morning, after an illness covering a period of several years. Though Mrs. Blight had been in feeble health for some time, her condition, it was believed, was improving and her friends were much encouraged about her when she found that she was able to attend her daughter's wedding at All Saints Chapel last month. Mrs. Blight was the daughter of Richard S. Greenough, the sculptor, and was a most charming lady. She leaves three daughters. Funeral services were held at Trinity church yesterday morning.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Adolph and Hilda Peterson have sold to Charles E. Peckham and John Nelson a lot of land with improvements on Dean avenue, containing 1535 square feet.

William S. Sisson has sold to Arthur H. Washburne an undivided third part in a lot of land, with improvements, on Bellevue avenue for $1 and other considerations.

Simeon Hazard has rented for George P. Lawton his cottage at 314 Faraweil street to Martin Brown.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Madame Margaret J. Robinson for the heirs of the late John B. Adams of Springfield, Mass., the house at No. 9 Catharine street, in former years occupied by Charles Hazard, now deceased, as a private boarding house. The lot contains between 9000 and 10,000 square feet of land and is one of the best situations on Catharine street, on account of its proximity to Bellevue avenue.

Miss Mae Titus last evening gave a repetition of the amateur minstrels which proved so enjoyable last week.

Mr. A. T. Gallagher has returned from a visit to friends in New Amsterdam, N. Y.

Mr. Raymond Himes, of Boston, formerly of this city, has been in town this week.

Mrs. Anna Lommel has removed to Boston.

United States Civil Service Examination.

The United States Civil Service Commission has ordered that an examination be held by its local board, Clark street school in this city on Saturday, December 4, 1897, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., for the grades of clerk and carrier in the postal service. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations for this examination are as follows: For clerk not under 18, carrier not under 21 nor over 40. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed with the undersigned, in complete form, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on Nov. 13th, 1897. Applications should be filed promptly, therefore, in order that time may remain for correction if necessary.

The Commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, without regard to race or to their political or religious affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination.

For application blanks, full instructions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply to M. F. Shea, Secretary Board of Examiners, Postal Service, P. O. address Newport, R. I.

A Newport Court Case.

Before the Appellate Division in Providence on Wednesday the case of John Whipple et al. vs. Ferdinand C. Latrobe was given a hearing. This is a case to settle the ownership of one-fifth of the Swann estate on Sea View avenue, this city, the fifth portion in dispute having been conveyed to Thomas Swann Latrobe by his grandfather, Governor Swann of Maryland, in 1878. Thomas Swann Latrobe died unmarried and intestate May 13, 1891. The point at issue in the case was, therefore, whether the fifth share of Gov. Swann's estate became Latrobe's by gift or purchase. If it was by the former means, it is claimed by the complainants that as the estate was ancestral it would descend to them, but if by the latter means it would revert to Ferdinand C. Latrobe, the father of Thomas. It was claimed by Mr. Latrobe that Thomas Swann Latrobe did obtain the portion of the estate in question by purchase.

Mr. Burdick's Successor.

The Republican city convention, for the nomination of State Senator to succeed Hon. Charles H. Burdick, deceased, was held at the State House Monday evening, and resulted in the unanimous choice of Hon. J. W. Horton. Hon. R. S. Franklin was elected chairman of the convention and Mr. W. H. Walcott secretary, every delegate elected at the ward caucuses last week answering to the roll call. Mr. Horton's name was presented by Mr. Henry W. Clarke of the second ward and the nomination made by acclamation.

Lake-Biesel.

The wedding of Mr. Edward Perry Lake and Miss Elizabeth Henrietta Biesel took place at the home of the bride's parents on Broadway Tuesday evening. The bride looked charming in a gown of white silk and carried white roses. She was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Mollie Lake, sister of the groom, and Miss Flora Biesel, sister of the bride, who wore pink. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H M. Stone of Berkely Memorial chapel after which Mr. and Mrs. Lake left for a trip to New York.

Improvement estimates to be submitted to Congress Secretary Long includes the following for the Newport station: Naval Training Station, $35,000; for construction at the station, $50,000; for the Naval War College and Torpedo School, $9,200; for construction of walls at that place, $10,000; for ordnance, materials and labor at the Torpedo Station, $65,000; for the manufacture of smokeless powder at the Torpedo Station, $22,000; for enlarging storehouse, etc., $19,500.

The board of aldermen will meet as a board of canvassers this afternoon, next Saturday afternoon and Wednesday morning, October 27, to canvass the voting lists for the municipal and senatorial elections on November 2.

Ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt and family have returned to Providence for the winter.

Mr. Samuel S. Almy and Miss Mattie Almy are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roger Sherman in Fairhaven, Mass.

Miss Lydia Sherman is critically ill at her home on Congdon and Van Zandt avenues.

Mrs. H. H. Gifford has been visiting friends in Providence this week.

THE PROGRAMME.

How Gunboat Newport is to Receive Its Silver Service.

The gunboat Newport having been formally placed in commission will now come here to receive the handsome silver service contributed by our citizens. The committee having the matter in charge met Thursday evening and arranged an interesting programme for Monday, the day selected for the presentation.

At 10 a.m. a sub committee consisting of Congressman Bull and Postmaster Young will convey the service on board the gunboat, and at 1:30 p. m. the whole Testimonial committee will take their places on the quarter deck of the new craft where, with the officers, they will receive the invited guests at 1:40. When all are assembled His Honor Mayor Boyle will formally present the service in the name of the citizens of Newport and Commander Tilley will accept it for and in behalf of the ship, after which ceremony the guests will be invited to inspect the vessel, until 4 o'clock when launches will be in waiting to convey the visitors back to the city.

In the evening, from 8.30 to 10.30, the committee will give a reception in the Newport Casino Club parlors to the officers of the gunboat, the Casino management having generously tendered the use of the rooms for the purpose. Mayor Boyle, Col. Landers and Messrs. Murphy, Haire, and Peckham are the sub committee in charge of this part of the programme.

Through the courtesy of the Old Colony Company the new gunboat will be allowed to lay at Long wharf during Tuesday for the convenience and safety of the school children who the committee are anxious shall have an opportunity to become acquainted with one of Uncle Sam's most modern war vessels.

The arrangement for receiving the children, recommended by the committee and referred to Superintendent of Schools Baker, is as follows:

Hazard Memorial School—400 pupils; one-half assemble at 9:15, embark 9:30, return at 10:15; one half assemble at 9:45, embark 10, return at 10:45.

St. Mary's School—400 pupils; one-half assemble at 10:15, embark 10:30, return at 11:15; one-half assemble at 10:45, embark 11, return at 11:40.

Clarke Street school, 149 pupils; Willow Street school, 174 pupils, and Parish school, 19 pupils; assemble at 12:45 p. m. embark at 1:00, return at 1:45.

Potter school, 155 pupils, and 160 from Calvert; assemble at 1:15, embark at 1:30, return at 2:15.

Calvert school, 340 pupils; assemble at 1:15, embark at 2:00, return at 2:45.

Mill Street school, 575 pupils; 375 assemble at 2:15, embark 2:30, return at 3:15. 200 assemble at 2:45, embark 3:00, return at 3:45.

Rogers High School and Townsend—211 pupils, assemble at 2:45, embark 3:00, return at 3:45.

Lenthal School—380 pupils; assemble at 3:15, embark 3:30, return at 4:15.

Carry School—274 pupils, and Edward street, and Farewell street 59 pupils; assemble at 3:15, embark 4:00, return at 4:45.

Gunboat Newport is expected to reach here from Boston today, and Gov. Dyer has ordered the Artillery Company to fire a salute upon her arrival.

A visit to the ware rooms of Messrs. J. H. Barney, Jr. & Co., will prove that their advertisement of bargains in Pianos is a very truthful one. They are certainly offering some very fine instruments at a great discount from their regular prices. It is no wonder they are making many sales.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the church Thursday evening the participants in the Choir Guild festival were tendered a collation in the parish house of Zabriskie Memorial church by the ladies of St. Mary's Guild of that parish.

Superintendent Barrett is having the championship tennis court at the Casino so drained that no matter how severe rains may fall in the future it can suffer no injury. It is being surrounded by both a sunken and a surface drain.

The Middletown free mail delivery, which Congressman Bull succeeded in having inaugurated for the summer season, and which was to have been discontinued on Oct. 15, has been made permanent for the whole year.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Lee are spending Mr. Lee's vacation in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. W. B. Sherman, Jr., has been spending a few days in New York this week.

Mr. James Hilton and Mr. James Pearson spent Wednesday and Thursday in New Bedford.

Miss Jennie B. Scott is visiting relatives in England.

Mrs. Joseph T. Perry, who has been seriously ill all summer, is able to drive out.

Mr. Russell K. Bryer has returned to New York.

Mr. George Peirce, who is slowly convalescing, will leave Monday for Poland Springs, Me., for the purpose of recuperating his health.

"Israel."

The fifth annual festival of the Choir Guild was held at Zabriskie Memorial Church Thursday evening. The cantata selected was Gaul's "Israel in the Wilderness" and, notwithstanding the many difficult passages, it was rendered in a faultless manner. The solo parts were exceptionally well rendered, showing that no mistake had been made in the selection of the soloists. Miss Cora Gosling, soprano, was, if anything, in better voice than usual, and her solos were rendered with a sweetness, delicacy and quality which left nothing to be desired. The tenor solos of Mr. Walter H. Towne of Providence were also heard to good advantage, sung, as they were, in the delightfully sympathetic and facile manner of that exquisite vocalist. Mr. Stephen Townsend, of Boston, was heard for the first time in this city and made a most pleasing impression. His voice is a baritone of rare quality which he uses most effectively. The tenor and soprano and tenor and baritone duets as well as the trios by the three voices were alike exquisite in harmony and admirably balanced. The chorus, composed as it was of soloists of merit and members of the several Episcopal church choirs of this city, augmented by Trinity choir of Bristol, was grand. Mr. Everett G. Hill, the conductor, is entitled to no small degree of the credit which the production won, for to his skill was due that lack of "dragging" so common in large choruses. Each number was taken up, carried through and concluded with a precision and exactness that tended largely to the success of the festival. When it is considered that more than a hundred voices participated in this production, some idea of the conductor's duties may be obtained.

Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the organ work by Mr. H. H. Freeman, organist of the church, for even to those who thought themselves familiar with his musical ability he proved himself an artist far beyond their highest expectations. The sobbing minor pianissimo of the organ expressed as plainly as the words of the cantata the moaning and complaining of the children of Israel in the Wilderness, while the grand and jubilant forte passages needed no words to interpret the glad triumphal psans of hopeful trust. Every note was clearly and cleanly given, while the registration was certainly that of a master, showing possibilities in the organ hitherto unknown. The church was crowded and all felt amply rewarded in the artistic rendition of the beautiful sacred cantata.

Newport Natural History Society.

Our local scientific society opened its session for 1897-98 last Monday evening, with an evening devoted to short communications from the members. Dr. Stover, the faithful President of the Society, was at his post as usual, and so was Mr. A. O'D. Taylor the Secretary, upon whom has really devolved the practical running of the organization for many years. Mr. Bliss, the librarian, was also present to report accessions to the Library which has been re-arranged in the "Calvert" book-cases. The Museum now presents a very attractive appearance, and during the past summer, has been visited by large numbers of excursionists.

Monday evening speakers and topics were as follows: Dr. C. A. Siegfried, U. S. N., on "Newport's Seaweeds," with illustrative specimens; Mr. Richard Bliss, on the unusual occurrence of a remarkable rainbow after sunset, in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; Mr. Newton H. Black, on "Plankton," that being the scientific term for the animal and vegetable collection of organisms found floating on the surface of water fresh or salt. Practical study of this subject, during the past summer, at the marshes near Point Judith was the basis of Mr. Black's communication. Mr. Amory Austin (through the Secretary) furnished "Notes on the rearing of the Mongolian Pheasant at Winchester near Boston, and on its acclimatization on this continent". This fine species of game bird was first introduced from Northern China into Oregon in 1871.

The following new members were elected, namely; Mr. Alexander N. Barker, Mr. T. Mumford Seabury and Mr. Horatio G. Wood. The educational value of the Museum for our boys and girls is becoming steadily recognized in Newport. No charge is made for admission, and the teachers in the public and parochial schools are welcome to take to the Museum, or send, any pupils of discreet age, who are interested in Natural History studies. Half an hour there is in itself a good lesson.

Mrs. William Langley and Mrs. Thomas Hodson, who have been spending a few days with friends in New Bedford, have returned to their homes in this city.

This week the insurance companies settled the loss on the Hygeia Spa pavilion with Messrs. D. B. & J. T. Allen. The total amount paid was $7,275.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hilton spent Wednesday with relatives in New Bedford.

Supreme Court.

Judge Rogers presided at the session of the Appellate Division in this city on Monday and was very successful in transacting a large amount of business. There were several uncontested divorce cases heard and several cases in which jury trial was waived. The following divorces were granted: Sarah Cornell Rogers from William S. Rogers, desertion and non-support; Lena M. Sisson from Louis Sherman Sisson, cruelty and non-support; Hannah F. Guenther from Charles E. Guenther, cruelty drunkenness, and non-support; Carolyn G. Woodward from Rigal D. Woodward, non-support.

In the case of Thomas G. Brown vs. Mary E. Sayer, the defendant asked for a continuance as she was not represented by counsel and her important witnesses were not at hand. The plaintiff urged an immediate trial, and after a little investigation defendant's plea was refused the the hearing proceeded. At this trial the old story was again repeated—Mrs. Sayer's pew in Trinity Church sold at public auction for non payment of church taxes; bought in by Thomas G. Brown, treasurer of the corporation, and transferred to M. W. Callahan; locked up by the latter but broken into by Mrs. Sayer who climbed over the back; lock removed by Mrs. Sayer who retained possession. The present suit was to regain possession of the pew by the corporation, and after hearing both sides of the question the court rendered a decision for damages and possession for the plaintiff.

Edward B. Hambly vs. Michael Hayden is a suit to recover $1000 damages for an alleged assault committed in Tiverton in May last. After some discussion as to a continuance of the case, it was agreed that the plaintiff should submit his evidence at this session, and the defense would be heard in Providence at some later date. According to the testimony of the plaintiff's witnesses, Hambly, in company with John T. Hanson, had walled up the entrance to Hayden's residence, the wall being built on Hambly's property. When Hayden discovered this wall he set to destroying it, and when Hambly interfered with him an assault took place in which Hambly came out second best. Witnesses testified to the extent of the injuries received and Dr. Dedrick of Fall River said that the stroke of paralysis with which Hambly is now suffering might be the effects of the assault. Mr. C. A. Ives represented the plaintiff and Judge Gorman the defendant.

George S. Flagg sued Patrick H. Horgan for damages for the alleged illegal possession of goods on which plaintiff held a mortgage. The case was replete with fine technicalities and the court reserved its decision.

The divorce case of Richard Dear vs. Annie Dear was heard but owing to the lack of sufficient evidence the decree was not granted, but the case was entered as heard in part. In the divorce case of Minnie H. Openshaw vs. Samuel R. Openshaw, there was a clerical error in the date, which came near causing serious trouble. As it was, the case was heard on Tuesday morning and the decree granted, after which the court adjourned according to law.

Reserves at New Bedford.

This week has been celebrated in New Bedford as the semi centennial of that city, and as a consequence large crowds have been drawn there from all parts of New England. On Tuesday a detachment of the Newport Naval Reserve Company visited New Bedford, joining in the large military parade in honor of Governor's Day, and receiving highly complimentary notices by the local press of that city. The members of the Reserves all enjoyed themselves, some even remaining over a couple of days to witness the cutter race on Thursday.

The Naval Reserve's racing crew came here Thursday morning to enter in the race with the New Bedford Reserves, but upon arriving there found that the latter crew proposed to row in a skiff, while the Newports had their regulation cutter. Out of courtesy, the race was made over the course, and the Newports were announced winners, the New Bedford boat having been protested.

LITTLE COMPTON.

Herbert A. Grinnell and his mother, Mrs Emma Grinnell, have gone on an extended visit to North Conway, Bristol and Wolfboro.

Joshua B. Richmond and family returned to day to Boston.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kavanaugh and Mrs. Adams have returned to New York.

Mrs. Agnes Richardson of Newport is visiting her uncle, George W. Church.

Mrs. Frank A. Brownell has returned from a visit to New York.

Mrs. Horace Shaw of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brownell.

Miss Bertha Slade of this city, who has been visiting friends in New Bedford, has returned home.

THE TRUE WOMAN.

The woman who holds a man's heart in
her hands
Need not be pretty nor possessed of
rich lands.
She needn't wear clothes just teeming
with style;
She needn't possess the first worldly
wile.
Her eyes may be brown, her eyes may
be blue,
To him she's a beauty away through
and through—
If she's true.

It's her soul that he cares for, her
steadfast devotion,
Her love as unbounded, as free as the
ocean;
The touch of her hands, the glance of
her eye,
The swift rush of color that comes
when he's nigh;
The thousand and one little things she
can do
That show him so plainly right
through and through
That she's true.

What does it matter if others are
faiter?
She possesses a virtue that makes her
far fairer
Than physical beauties, cold-
hearted and vain.
She would give him her all and care
not to gain
Aught but a smile, a low "I love you,"
Which thrills her whole being away
through—
For she's true.

Days may be dark, days may be fair,
In sickness, in health, in joy, in de-
spair,
She proves in each crisis that her love
is real;
It shines on serenely, come woe or
weal.
The world counts for nothing, what
can it do
If she belongs to him utterly all
through and through
And is true?

The Favorite Trimming.

Braid of all sorts promises to become a rage. Already the demand for mohair made by the manufacturers is so great as to have created a scarcity, and wholesale dealers talk of the impossibility of obtaining Sicilians and other mohair stuffs so long as the condition exists. From appearances it would seem that too much of the trimming cannot be used. Skirts and basques, as well as jackets, are all elaborately ornamented, and while, no doubt, frills and furbelows will be confined exclusively to indoor wear, it is probable that the day of the plain skirt is past. Straight bands, either of one width or graduated, fanciful patterns and slit, in geometrical designs are all in vogue. It seems impossible to go amiss so long as braid, and braid in abundance, is used. Black undoubtedly has the preference, and will be seen upon all colors, but mixed tones are shown, and may be counted upon as correct; for, the signal once given, trimming is sure to abound, and wide license to be allowed. Already a variation of the braid is seen and many model gowns show strips of contrasting cloth, cut bias, and stitched down firmly at each edge. When well chosen, and applied with perfect precision and neatness, the effect is good and the trimming desirable, but it is infinitely more difficult to apply than the braid, and should be undertaken only by those competent to do the work.

The Golf Widow.

"The golf widow" is a brand-new phrase of Newport devising. "What does a golf widow mean?" a society woman is quoted in the Springfield Republican as saying. "Simply drive over to the golf club and see our dutiful husbands steaming with perspiration in chasing a bouncing ball over half the expanse of the island. Then look at us, sitting on our verandas, waiting for them to come home to fill a dinner engagement, and you will understand what a golf widow means. It's just the same everywhere. They played golf down South last winter, and left us to amuse ourselves there, and here they are at it again this summer. This game of golf has originated a new species of men. Our husbands used to think something of dress. To-day they eat, ride, and sleep in their golf suits; they make calls in them, and actually growl when we expect them to appear in evening dress at night. They play all day, stay away to lunch, then come home at night all tired out, and want to sit down to a supper of beefsteak and potatoes, as any farmer would eat, and say they are too hungry to trifle with a course dinner. After that they go out on the veranda and smoke a strong pipe, talk golf to ten o'clock, then go to bed. Oh, no," continued the lady, tossing her head defiantly, "it is not the young men I am speaking of; there is some excuse for youth moving with the fads, but our old husbands—men who should have arrived at years of reserve and discretion, some of them grandfathers—those are the ones who are the very worst."

A Happy Thought.

Fair Bicyclist (hysterically)—Oh, Mr. Officer, Mr. Officer! somebody has stolen my bicycle.

Officer—Phwat koind av a lookin' boicycle wuz ut?

Fair Bicyclist—Why, it was a high-geared, hollow-axle, self-oiling, detachable tires, movable spoke-studs, double ball-bearings, and—oh, yes! now I come to think of it, my baby was attached to the handle-bars.—Judge.

Barcelona's Electric Roads.

Barcelona, Spain, is to have a system of electric tramways forty miles in length, connecting it with the surrounding districts. It will be built by a British company on the overhead system, and will cost about $5,000,000.

A Pharmaceutic Safeguard.

Germany has a law requiring that all drugs intended for internal use shall be put up in round bottles, and all intended for external use in hexagonal bottles.

Evening Drink of a Hygienist.

Referring to the late Sir Isaac Holden's scientific living, a London correspondent writes: "A drink of which he was very fond has escaped observation in the published accounts of his habits. He was accustomed in the evening to empty a breakfast cup of hot coffee, without either milk or sugar into a large glass, which he then filled with soda water and sipped with evident enjoyment while smoking a cigar."

MOVING THE WHEAT.

SOME OF THE WONDERS OF AMERICA'S GREAT GRAIN HARVEST.

Stupendous Are the Operations Involved in Transporting the Crop From the Fields to the Seaboard—It Receives More Handling Than Any Other Cereal.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of the United States for 1897 is almost 600,000,000 bushels, and that 200,000,000 bushels of this will go to Europe.

An ordinary freight car will hold 1,000 bushels of wheat. It will require 500,000 cars to move the present crop. Coupled together in a single train they would reach from New York almost to San Francisco. A fleet of 1,500 ordinary grain carrying vessels will be hardly enough to transport to Europe the part of the crop that will be exported. If the Erie Canal gets only its usual share of the grain-carrying business, 10,000 canal boats will be filled with wheat, enough to make a tow half as long as the canal itself.

To convey the grain from the fields to the Atlantic seaboard costs about 20 cents per bushel. On the portion of the crop which must be moved half across the continent this will mean tens of millions of dollars for the railways and elevators, lake vessels and canal boats and for the commission man and the laborer.

The sacks that are thrown out by the great harvesters are gathered up in wagons and driven off to the nearest railway station, where they are dumped into grain cars or small storage warehouses. A grain car is an ordinary box fitted with an inside partition and an extra door of planking that can be let down making the car perfectly tight. The cars from the various branch lines are hurried off as soon as loaded to one of the great transfer stations, of which Kansas City and Duluth are perhaps the largest.

There are two great whent routes from the West to the Atlantic seaboard. One is a water route via the great lakes and the Erie Canal, and the other is a land route via the four great grain carrying trunk lines. The former is the cheaper, and the latter is the more expeditious, and the competition between the two prevents the prices of transportation from rising to an exorbitant height.

At present there are nearly 700 vessels which are engaged, for a part of the season, at least, in carrying wheat on the lakes. This is more than are employed in moving the export crop across the Atlantic, and what may seem more surprising, the largest lake vessels are considerably larger than the ordinary ocean craft engaged in the same line of work. The new craft of modern steel construction which have been put on the lakes within the past two seasons are among the finest models of American-built merchant vessels.

At Buffalo the grain that is brought down the lakes again passes through the elevators for reshipment to New York and Boston. Its fortunate position has made Buffalo one of the greatest grain ports in the world.

From Buffalo the wheat travels eastward again by canal and rail. The railway rate between Buffalo and New York is 5 cents per bushel, and is held steadily at that price by the Joint Traffic Association.

At the seaboard the grain is weighed inspected and graded, and takes its final transfer to the ocean vessels. In New York harbor this transfer does not take place directly, but is made by means of barges. The cars containing the grain are run into the elevators; again the leg of a long chute is let down into the car and the iron cups carry the grain in a steady stream 40, 50 or 60 feet to the top of the building, where it passes under the eyes of the weighers and inspectors. Wheat is graded according to its weight per Winchester bushel. The hopper bins have a certain capacity in bushels. The weigher sets his scales at the mark required of No. 1 or No. 2, according to the grade to which the wheat is suposed to belong, and when the bar lifts he moves a lever and lets the grain run out into the bin prepared for that particular grade.

From the bottoms of these same bins streams of wheat run into another set of weighing bins, and thence into the barges that lie alongside the elevator. These barges are then towed alongside the ocean steamships which are to carry the grain to its destination. Here another elevator, this time a floating one, picks up the grain, passes it along to another set of weighing scales and thence into the ship's hold. The numerous weighings to which the grain is subjected act as a safeguard for the different companies, as any discrepancy greater than 1 per cent. lost in dust and in the process of handling would require an explanation, and would indicate that somebody had made a mistake.

The Biggest Mouthful.

The alligator has a large mouth, but it can't begin to bite off at a mouthful as much as the modern steam dredge can. When the lips of this machine close together they take in a number of cubic yards at once, amounting to some tons in weight; no doubt the biggest mouthful taken by anything, in these days, animate or inanimate.

Marry and Live Long.

Married people live longer than the unmarried, the temperate and industrious longer than the gluttonous and idle, and civilized nations longer than the uncivilized. Tall persons enjoy a greater longevity than short ones.

The Country Collapsing.

Rosrdin, in the coal mining district of Silesia, is collapsing rapidly owing to reckless mining close to the surface. One thousand people are already homeless and $500,000 worth of buildings are destroyed.

Warding Off an Evil.

From Brooklyn Life.

"Why do you laugh at his jokes? It isn't possible you understand them, is it?"

"No; but if I didn't laugh he'd try to explain them."

Makes a Plucky Game Warden.

Mrs. Warren Neal, of Neal, Mich., has recently been appointed deputy game warden for Grand Traverse county. Mrs. Neal has done active work in promoting the protection of game and fish and is described as a bright, plucky, attractive little woman, full of good sense and energy.

BRISTLES FROM ABROAD.

The American Hog Not Capable of Furnishing the Supply Needed Here.

Almost all the bristles used in this country in the manufacture of brushes are imported, and notwithstanding the increased production of pork in this country the supply of American bristles is now even smaller than it formerly was. Hogs are fattened and killed young in this country, and with the constant and widespread improvement of the breeds here the hogs have run less to bristles. Some extensive packers collect bristles, but the American supply is probably less than 1 per cent. of the consumption. The longest American bristles are about four and a half inches in length.

Imported bristles come from various parts of Russia, but most largely from Poland and North Germany. Some finer soft bristles come from France. The bulk of the supply comes from cold countries, where the hogs are well protected by thick coats, and many of the bristles are those of wild hogs. The hogs shed their coats as many other animals do, and there are men who gather the bristles of wild hogs, knowing their haunts and where the bristles are to be found. Other bristles are collected in the usual manner when the hogs are killed. The bristles are subjected to various processes of curing and preparation before they become commercial bristles and ready for the market.

Imported bristles range from three and a half to seven and a half inches in length. Various vegetable fibres are now used extensively in the manufacture of cheaper brushes, but for many uses bristles are indispensable and their importation continues steady.—New York Sun.

Three Judges and a Slipper.

Three judges, three "perewiged lords of London," sitting in solemn conclave over a slipper! That is a sight to inspire the least reverential with a regard for trifles of life. That is a sight, moreover, which London town saw when the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justices Smith and Rigby all gave their learned minds over to the consideration of the claims of one button versus two on a lady's tiny shoe.

The bit of footgear in question did not belong to any lady in particular. It was merely a few pieces of kid cunningly put together with a few straps and a few buttons, and patented by its makers because its straps and buttons differed a little from those of formerly patented shoes. Whereat other shoe makers grew wroth and declared that the later copywright infringed upon their rights. Counsel squabbled; experts were called to testify to the merits of the case. The three judges heard arguments and viewed slippers, looking very wise all the time, and finally decided that a button or a strap more or less did not constitute grounds for a new patent!

Why Swellings Follow Blows.

The swelling which follows from a blow, remarks the Philadelphia Times, is nature's effort to protect the part from further injury and to keep it at rest while repair is going on. What actually takes place at the seat of injury is not even now quite understood. The injury to the smaller blood vessels interferes with the flow of blood through them and the white corpuscles, with part of the serum, the watering part of the blood, escape into the surrounding tissues. At the same time the blood vessels in the neighborhood dilate and the increased flow of blood with the thoroughfare obstructed, increases the swelling.

It is probable that the white corpuscles of the blood pass into the tissues to assist in the repair, as bees or ants assemble at an injury to their storehouse, but with this difference, that the substance of the corpuscles is probably converted into the tissue of repair. From one point of view the human body is only one gigantic colony of undividuals, and the swelling that follows injury but the rush of these to repair the breach.

Florida's Sponge Industry.

For the first time in its history Florida is shipping sponges to Europe and receiving good returns on all that reach the London market. The variety chiefly demanded is the grass sponge. Good grass sponge is worth from 40 to 50 cents a bunch. The black crews of the sponging vessels have begun to remove their kraals to Anclote key. Several reasons are given for the removal, but the most important is that the water at Dalley's Point was being used too rapidly on account of the large number of men there. The kraals on Sea Horse key, near Cedar Keys, have been there for years, and are used by some of the spongers when they make the Rock Island trip in the winter. Mr. Decker recently shipped in one day 19 bales of sponges, which were sold to be worth $7,000 in the Philadelphia market.

Fishing in France.

Izaak Walton and his ways are evidently little known in the old French province of Berry. "The contemplative man's recreation" there takes the form of a sort of picnic, in which the ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood are invited to take part; and the fishing itself is done with a great trammel net, an apparatus commonly used for sea fishing. The back rope of this net is supported by corks and the foot rope is kept close to the bottom by weights. On the Cher the ropes are dragged across the river, the two boats gradually coming together until the net has been formed in a huge pouch, as it were, from which it is practically impossible for the entrapped fish to escape.

Life's Little Rumples.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Madge is either awfully careless, or she is engaged."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, she says she can't wear a shirt waist but one day."

The pantsmakers have struck again in New York. If the trousersmakers will only keep at work the public can do without pants.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Cycle Crypt.

The crypt of the Capitol, at Washington, in which it was once proposed to deposit the ashes of George Washington, is now used for a bicycle stable, which causes it, says the Boston Transcript, to be visited oftener than though the original purpose had been carried out.

A DASHING CUBAN.

UNIQUE RECORD OF ARANGUREN, A REBEL CAVALRYMAN.

No Sooner Had He Joined the Patriot Army Than He Executed a Feat Which Gomez Had Told Him Was Suicidal—Called the Cuban Sheridan—His Rapid Rise in Rank.

Col. Nestor Aranguren is one of the youngest officers in the Cuban army. He is twenty-three years old and was born in Havana. He comes from one of the oldest and best-known families in the island, his ancestors having always figured prominently in Cuban politics.

Aranguren joined his countrymen late last summer, when Gomez was returning to his winter quarters in Las Villas. From the day on which he enlisted he was a favorite with all who knew him, and in less than one week he had risen to the rank of captain. Gen. Gomez himself tells how this young "Cuban Sheridan" won his first stars. The old General is not given to flattering his men, and when he does so the man deserves the reward.

Gomez had reached the district of Santa Clara and had camped at Manajanabo. He had made many forced marches, and, knowing that his men and horses were in need of rest, he published an order that preparations be made for a week's encampment. Among the first to ask the officer of the day for leave of two days' absence was Aranguren.

The young soldier left the camp immediately without saying a word as to where he was going. The following day, before the reveille had sounded, Aranguren reported "back," and requested to see the General.

"Well, sir?" asked Gomez, somewhat roughly.

"General, I have come to ask you to allow me ten men with whom to capture Fort Campana," replied Aranguren.

"Are you aware that the fort is garrisoned by 150 men, and that it is almost impossible to approach it?" asked Brigadier Vegas, who was standing nearby.

Aranguren then explained that he intended to surprise the garrison and capture the fort by strategy. The fort was on the summit of a small hill, from which all shrubbery and trees had been cut. Around the large log house, which was called a fort, a ditch seven feet deep and six wide had been cut. The ditch was flanked by two fences made with barbed wire. At one end of the fort an opening large enough to admit a man had been cut. This opening was used as a garbage dump. Aranguren's plan was to conceal his men in the woods, which were about 200 yards away from the fort, and to advance alone on the fort. He proposed to enter the fortification through the opening and overpower and disarm the sentinel before he could give the alarm. After that the rest was easy; he would open the door and his men would put the garrison to death before they awoke to the fact that the Cubans were among them.

The General listened to Aranguren, and then told him in his calm, methodical manner that it was his (Aranguren's) business if he wanted to commit suicide. He could have fifty men if he wished, but he must report on those that were left on the following morning.

"If you succeed," said Gomez, "you will be rewarded, but I advise you to abandon this foolhardy attempt."

Aranguren thanked the General, and an hour later rode out of camp at the head of thirty-five men, all he could find to accompany him, so hopeless did the plan appear. At 7 o'clock that night the little force halted in the woods 200 yards from Fort Campana. The rain had been coming down in torrents for the last hour, and the lightning, which now and then flashed, revealed through the mist the dark outlines of the fort. Now and then a bolt of lightning struck a tree and the report would shake the woods.

Aranguren stationed his men so that when the door was opened it would be distinctly visible to them. He cautioned them not to move, no matter what they heard or saw, until he opened the door. The boy was cool and did not appear to attach much importance to his act. Several of the men attempted to dissuade him, but he angrily ordered them to keep quiet. At 10 o'clock, a few minutes after the guard had been relieved, Aranguren started on his perilous mission. His only weapons were a hunting knife and a 32-calibre revolver. He was forced to crawl on his hands and knees from the very start, as the only protection he had was the tall guinea grass, and the lightning which flashed continually seemed likely at any moment to betray him. Aranguren reached the wire fence which surrounded the ditch. He attempted to cut the bottom wire of the fence with his knife, but the blade was not sharp enough. After trying several times Aranguren decided to scramble over the fence. He started to do this, but, while throwing his right leg over the topmost wire, it caught, and he fell in a heap at the other side. The noise of his fall attracted the sentry's attention, and, following the custom of the Spanish army, the man commenced to fire at the spot whence the noise had come.

Aranguren was not hit, and the man who had not seen anything soon became tired of firing into space and resumed his walk. The Cuban waited a few minutes, and, then advancing slowly, let himself down into the ditch. In another moment he had crawled up the embankment on the opposite side. The hardest and most perilous part of his journey had now been reached. Aranguren had to calculate his movements so as to crawl out of the opposite end of the hole when the sentry's back was turned. Clutching his knife in one hand, he started through the small tunnel. At the other end he could hear the steady tramp, tramp, shuffle, shuffle of the man's feet as he paced to and fro.

Luck was against Aranguren, and as he shrunk out of the hole the sentry turned and faced him. The sentry was a tall, burly fellow, more than a match for the slim Cuban. But the Cuban did not hesitate. In an instant he had grabbed the man by the throat, and with the strength of a madman had choked him. The man shook him off. Knowing that if the Spaniard cried out all would be lost, Aranguren stabbed him.

The sentry fell like a log. Hastily jumping over him, Aranguren felt his way to the door, and, opening it, signalled to his men. An hour later the fort was in the hands of the Cubans, and out of 150 men who had garrisoned thirty were prisoners. The rest lay in heaps upon the floor and beds, the marks of the machete telling what their fate had been.

The next morning Aranguren reported to Gomez with over 30,000 rounds of ammunition, 200 Mauser rifles and 30 prisoners. That afternoon he was called from the ranks, and before the whole brigade promoted to the rank of captain. Since then he has risen steadily, until he is now looked upon as one of Cuba's most promising officers.—New York Sun.

Medical Reform in China.

China has long been the stronghold of barbarous and complicated civilization.

As an empire she has cultivated customs permeated by the most ridiculous superstitions known to mankind. The frailty of scientific formation, in fact, that lies at the root of their supremely clever ignorance is especially conspicuous in the art of medicine. Chinese practitioners, it is well known, dose their patients with wasps' nests, elephants' skin and every kind of filth and abomination. But signs are not wanting that a huge wave of reform is about to sweep over the medical world of China. In other words, the Chinese are beginning to recognize the superiority of western medicine. The process of adoption is likely, however, to be slow, although the government has officially signified, from time to time, its approval of the medical practice of the foreign devils. In China social reforms spread from the throne downwards, so that there appears some remote prospect of the general introduction of scientific medicine among the population of that huge empire. If the emperor be really in earnest the best plan would be to send over a large number of young Chinamen to the medical schools of Europe.—London Medical Press.

Production of Camphor.

In olden times camphor was chiefly produced in Sumatra, Borneo and other parts of the East Indies and China, but nowadays most of the crude camphor of commerce comes from Formosa and Japan, mainly the latter.

The camphor tree is an evergreen of singularly symmetrical proportions and sometimes resembles the linden. Its blossom is a white flower, and it bears a red berry. It attains a huge size and a great age, some of the trees being fully fifteen feet in diameter and upward of 300 years old.

Formosan camphor is unequal to the Japanese article in many ways, but this is due largely to the fact that the Formosans, being savages, are unskilled in collecting and treating the gum. Japan's annual output, over and above that consumed at home, is about 5,000,000 pounds, of which about one-fourth comes to the United States and the remainder goes to Europe.

Crude camphor is got by boiling the wood after it has been cut into chips. It has to be refined before use, and until recently this refinement was carried on in America and Europe exclusively; but the Japs have now learned how to do the work, and are exporting the refined as well as the crude article.

"Toughest Town" in the Country.

Dr. W. D. Marlow, coroner of El Paso County, has just given out an astounding record of violent deaths at Cripple Creek, Colo. The record covers a period of three and one-half years, and shows Cripple Creek to be the "toughest town" in the United States. It gives a total of 247 recorded violent deaths in Crippie Creek alone since January, 1894, or an average of more than seventy a year, or one for every five days, and this for an average population of less than five thousand people.

Of course, not all of these deaths were murders. More than one hundred were caused by dynamite and mine explosions. Twenty-five were suicides of despondent prospectors, and a score of others were brought about by heart failure, alcoholism and other causes, but the feature of the record that is most remarkable is the great number of murders. In this respect it shows that Cripple Creek has outclassed either Leadville or Butte, even in their "palmiest days," and that it has made a record for the whole "wild west."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Filled His Dog's Tooth.

A favorite St. Bernard dog, the property of a New York dentist, the other day seemed surly, and visions of hydrophobia and its attendant dangers floated through the mind of the dentist. He determined to investigate and did so with the result that he found the dog suffering from a decayed tooth. He took the animal to his office, administered anesthetics and filled the tooth with gold. The dog is now as cheerful and as harmless as usual. And yet because he had the toothache he was in danger of being shot for hydrophobia.

When Fainting Was Fashionable.

Fainting was thought interesting when her Majesty came to the throne, says London Truth. It was proper for an engaged young lady to swoon away if she received a letter containing the news of her lover having sprained his leg. The Queen was thought too insensible because her voice did not falter when she announced to the House of Commons her engagement to Prince Albert. Consumptive heroines were best liked by novel readers. Girls took a pride in being in poor health. They used to talk of their ailments as they now talk of the bike and golf.

Prince Albert, when skating on the pond in Buckingham Palace gardens early in the forties, slid into a hole in the ice. The Queen did not faint, but helped to pull him out. She thereby greatly lost the steem of romantic ladies. They would have taken a far deeper interest in him had she swooned away, the Prince been drowned and her Majesty come forth after the funeral as a young and forlorn widow. The men, I am sure, would have also liked her better. They thought it all right for elderly ladies to be sensible, but what they most prized in young ladies was simpering sensibility or sentimentality. The poet Moore's ideal was still in fashion when the Queen came to the throne. The same type of damsel was the ideal of Bernardin de St. Pierre at the beginning of the century; she would blush when praised and weep when blamed.

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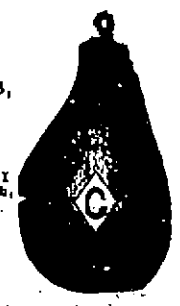

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THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect June 20, 1897.

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	7 05	10 00	1 20	4 10	7 35	*11 15
Providence, arr	8 50	11 50	3 18	5 55	*9 51	....
Boston "	10 15	1 15	4 25	7 00	11 00	....
New York	1 50	4 30	6 57	11 00	B	7 00
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

Leave	NIGHT.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 05	....	5 00	10 02	1 02	5 00
Boston	12 23	9 15	12 33	1 03	3 45	5 30
Providence	1 23	7 40	11 13	2 01	4 10	8 17
Newport, arr	6 35	9 40	1 00	4 00	6 10	10 35
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily.

BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, 2:15 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6 40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9 37 A. M.; Washington, 10 42 A. M.

*Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

A Drawing Room Car is attached to the train leaving New York at 1 p. m., and attached to the train at Wickford landing connecting with the 10 a. m. train from Newport.

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J. H. GOFFIN, Agent, Newport.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, October, 3 1897, trains will leave Newport, for Boston, Park Square, week days 1.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 b9.15 P. M. Return 6.45, 8.45, 10.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, a6.00, 6.45 P. M. Middletown, Portsmouth, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 b9.15 P. M. Portsmouth Grove (flag stop), 7.00, 9.00, 11 00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 Fall River and Taunton, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 b9.15 P. M. Middleboro, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Provincetown, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Hyannis, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Plymouth, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. New Bedford, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Fitchburg and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Lowell, 11.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Woonsocket, Cottage City, 11.00 A. M. Blackstone and Worcester, 8.20 A. M., 3.00 P. M. Providence, 7.00, 8.20, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, a6.30 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, d7.00, 11 00 A. M. 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 6.30, 8 18 A. M., 12.13, d4.30, a6.00 P. M. For Providence, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 5.00 P. M. Return, 7.30, 9.30 A. M., 1.30, 5.30 a6.30 P. M. For Middletown, Portsmouth Grove, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 5.00 P. M. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 A. M. 5.00 P. M.

aBoat from Fall River.
bLeaves from Fall River Line Wharf. No tickets sold at wharf.
dKneeland Street Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Boston.
E. G. ALLEN, Gen'l. Sup't. Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Ag't, Newport, R. I.

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WM. S. SLOCUM, Treasurer.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

1897.

Autumnal Time Table.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 1st, 1897.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport.

STEAMER CONANICUT

will run as follows:

LEAVE NEWPORT.	LEAVE JAMESTOWN.
6:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:30 " Mail	8:15 "
11:30 "	10:15 " Mail
1:45 P. M.	1:15 P. M.
2:45 "	2:15 "
3:45 "	3:15 "
4:45 " Mail	4:15 "
5:45 "	5:15 " Mail
6:45 "	6:15 "
SUNDAYS.	
9:30 A. M., Mail	9:00 A. M.
10:30 "	*10:00 "
12:30 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:30 "	2:00 "
4:30 "	4:00 "
5:30 "	5:00 " Mail

*Church Trip.
Subject to change.

Most pleasant, instructive and enjoyable sail out of Newport, affording view of Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, Torpedo Station, U. S. Training Station, the famous Dumplings and surroundings. Carriages always to be had at Jamestown at reasonable prices for a ride to Beavertail or over Conanicut Island. 20 cents round trip, or twelve tickets for one dollar.

JOHN P. KOHLER, Superintendent.

Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

GRAY ENAMELED WARE PRICES.

10	Quart Dish Pan	55c
3	Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c
1	Quart Sauce Pans	15c
2	Quart Sauce Pans	18c
2	Quart Sauce Pans	23c
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	25c
3	Quart Sauce Pans	30c
3½	Quart Sauce Pans	23c
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	23c
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c
2½	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c
3	Quart Preserving Kettles	35c
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c
2½	Quart Pudding Pans	23c
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	28c
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c
3	Quart Coffee Pots	50c
3	Quart Tea Pots	60c
5	Quart Tea Kettle	85c
	Wash Basins	20c
	Drinking Cups	10c

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enameled Ware in the market.

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Shop and Good Will

—OF—

Mr. Lewis Skinner, ON FERRY WHARF.

Should be pleased to notify the public that shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf.

ALL HORSESHOEING

—AND—

Jobbing

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11-17

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C. A. S

Visitor. "I suppose you are very fond of your mamma, Tommy?"

Tommy. "Of couse; but then women are such curious creatures! When I came home from school today she wanted to know why I was so long coming home, and it was only the day before that she told me that if I didn't come right straight home from school she'd know the reason why. And then to think after that that she should ask me the reason the very first thing!"

"I found out the cost of those roses," said the girl with the real blonde hair, "but I can't say that the information has done me any good." "No?" said the other girl. "No; not a bit. If at that price they were more than he could afford, there is no use to think of marrying him, and if they were not more than he could afford, he does not love me."

An Amiable Greenhorn.

Mrs G——, of Staten Island, had in her employ a green one, says "Harper's Bazar." Her only qualification for the position of waitress which she possessed upon her arrival in this country was a pretty face. She was voluble of speech and slow of comprehension, and many a housekeeper would have given her marching orders at the end of the first week; but Mrs G—— thought there were the makings of a good servant in her, and so kept her.

After the girl had been with her a month, and had learned how to serve soup without spilling it down the backs of the diners, Mrs G—— gave a dinner, to which were invited two very dignified people, in whose home everything ran with the smoothness of a chronometer, and she was naturally anxious to approximate that smoothness in the service of her dinner.

For two courses everything went as heart could wish. Bridget refrained from speech, spilled not a thing, was attentive to the wants of the guests, and looked as pretty as a fresh young Irish girl can, which is saying a great deal.

But when she removed the fish and attempted to take it downstairs to the kitchen, she tripped on the top step, and with a scream and a series of bumps and crashes she and the fish accomplished the descent.

Mrs. G—— and her family vainly tried to keep from laughter. There was such a "cheerful bumpy sound" in her downgoing. The two dignified guests were as adamant. They evidently heard nothing. But even their risibles were not proof against what followed. Mrs. G—— sat irresolute for a moment, hoping that the girl would not require assistance. And she did not. In the richest of accents a voice came up the basement stairs:

"Did ye hear me? Fell ari the way down shtairs an' landed on me fut loike a burrd."

King Ludwig's Roof Garden to Go.

The historic winter garden on the roof of the royal residenz Palais in Munich is being demolished. The weight of the conservatory, with its large lake, giant palms and flower beds, was such that fears were entertained that the roof might fall in, while an ever-present annoyance was the impossibility of keeping the ceilings of the state apartments below in an uninjured condition, owing to perpetual leakage.

It is twenty-five years since King Ludwig commanded the garden to be made, and during the compulsory visit of three months to the capital, which he had to pay every year, it was almost his only resort. It opens onto the three rooms which the mad monarch occupied, and in one of which he slept during the day.

After a lonely dinner—or, as it more often chanced, a banquet, at which he had almost to be forced to appear, and during which he seldom spoke a word—the king would retire to the solitude of the beautiful palm-filled house and spend the entire night there, if no Wagner performance had been commanded at the opera for his benefit alone. Thirty gardeners were kept busy the greater part of the day while the king slept, rearranging the plans and bringing new flowers, so that each time he entered he should find some new charm.

The late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria and Richard Wagner were perhaps the only two guests who were invited more than once to view the retreat where King Ludwig dreamed dreams and so mitigated the misery of his madness.—[Transcript.

A Yankee Skipper's Trick.

A good anecdote is told illustrating the superior enterprise of the Yankee skippers years ago. The Bedford whalers left port for many a long voyage, sometimes to the far North, at other times to the far South. These intrepid followers of the sea sought and pursued the whale in the ice-clad latitudes about the poles with a natural fearlessness. A squadron sent out by Russia to explore the South seas, and reach the pole if possible, had attained a degree of latitude which the Commodore proudly told himself had never been reached before by white man or other human beings. While he reflected upon the fame that would surely embellish his name, his sailors cried "Land ho!" Off to the south he descried a long low-lying bit of land, and hastened to shape his course to reach it, there to plant the Russian standard on its highest point, claiming it in the name of his Majesty.

What was his disgust and astonishment when, as his vessel approached the shore, he observed, over a bit of headland, a flag fluttering from a masthead. In a few minutes a little schooner poked her nose around the point and came sailing smartly over the waves towards his vessel. The lean Yankee Captain, who was standing in the rigging as the schooner came up in the wind, yelled:

"Ahoy there! What ship is that?"

"His Majesty's ship the——."

"Well, this is the Nantucket, from Rhode Island. We're doing a little piloting in these latitudes, and if you want to run in the cove yonder, why, we'll pilot you in for a small charge."

The Admiral's disgust caused him to square his sails around and shape his course for Russia.—Harper's Round Table.

The Optimist.

When President McKinley recently said that the optimist was the happy man and the successful man he expressed great truth. There have been fortunes made on the wreck of others, and there have been gains from policies of gloom and predictions of disaster, and many an unfortunate person has been scared into a sacrifice which meant wealth for some one else; but these things are the calamities of life. The great, big, hustling, busy world has been built up by the optimists. The man of confidence is the man who has won, the factor who has accomplished the impossible and made civilization outstrip the miracles. Sometimes the optimist may fail, but he always has the capital of his own unconquerable hopefulness to begin anew and he generally succeeds when he sets the pessimists falling all around him.

Optimism strung the telegraph wires, laid the cables, built railroads, constructed ships, planned and executed a thousand great things which have meant millions upon millions of wealth and untold benefits to mankind. It is the same spirit that gives to all trade its best motive, to all employment its finest results. And now that we are on the threshold of better times, it is the sentiment that the country needs.

A True Believer—Constantia. "Oh, Uncle Burleigh, it's perfectly wonderful! She told me the most extraordinary things about myself! She said I was born a twin, and lost both my parents at the age of five, and I inherited an enormous fortune from a very fair man!"

Sir Burleigh M'Garel, G. C. B.—"But to the best of my recollection, none of these things are so"

Constantia (hesitatingly)—"N—no." (Puzzled.) "But isn't that just what makes it so extraordinary?"—Punch.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Gold Mine Wound Up.

In winding up the affairs of a gold mining company the other day in Edinburgh, the directors cracked a few bottles of special dry sparkling, and the chairman, with Tapteylan humor, in moving the toast, Requiescat in Pace, said, Gentlemen 'tis true and pity 'tis true, we are here met on this occasion for lack of gold, but paradoxical as it may seem, we have abundance of gold fiz; therefore change your glasses gentlemen, to the shareholders, for while we leave it to them to pay the Piper, we shall be just and pay the Piper-Heidsieck. (Uproarious cheering, laughter and applause.) While we as a company have decidedly gone upon the rocks, recollect that a reef would have been our salvation. And although we here pour a melancholy libation to these sparkling pints, we would rather have had the glittering quartz (cheers). We worked in vein, but it is all ore with us; we have suffered all the miner ills in life, the shaft has sped, the prospects are blue, the only buckets left to us that will repay the winding are those before you. Drink, then fellow a oney broken to the eternal slumbers of the Busted up Gold Mining Company.—Glasgow Saint Mungo.

Household Fancy Work.

ART EMBROIDERY.

A toilet set with a design of tiger lilies is effective. Use a heavy quality of "Old Bleach" linen cut the size of the bureau top, and fringe or hemstitch it along the edge as desired. Make the design full at each of the four corners of the cover. Work the design in Asiatic Roman floss with the simple outline stitch. When properly worked the tiger lilies show up very prettily. The cushion is treated in the same style, and a neat, serviceable and dainty set is the result.

Another way would be to work the lilies all with Roman floss in long and short stitch in the natural colors of the flower, and put over a pale green or orange lining. This should then be trimmed with lace and ribbon bows.

In embroidering stems it is well, after outlining them, to go back over the work, catching the needle through each stitch where it picks up the material, thus "cording" it and raising it up from the surface of the linen, giving it a more natural appearance. The hideous-looking dragon is still used. A sofa pillow eighteen inches square has a dragon within a circle for its design. The work is done in a combination of outline, long and short and fishnet stitch, the scales on the dragon's sides being worked in this latter stitch. This is rather a difficult stitch, unless one does it very carefully. It is a sort of widely separated buttonhole stitch at first, held very lousely; then the process is repeated from the opposite direction in alternating spacing, catching the middle of each of the previous stitches, and holding it in place by a short stitch into the material. This design should be done in the Asiatic rope silk. If put upon a rich material it will make a very handsome pillow but it can be made very effective on inexpensive cotton or silk and cotton stuffs, and the coronation braid sewed on instead of the embroidery.

Sweet peas worked in pale pink, lavender, white, or even a bit of deep purple, are effective in embroidery when the Asiatic silks are used. If the petals are done in solid embroidery, work them from the outer edge down to the centre, deepening the color toward the base of the petal, which, however, should be tipped with the palest shade of green, almost white, as is the case in the natural blossom. The curling, swaying tendrils should also be done in very light green. The leaves may be done in long and short stitch, with about as good an effect as if solid, for they are small and will be nearly filled in this simple way, while the solid blossoms will stand out from the setting of green more prominently.—Eva M. Niles.

Recipes for the Table.

DOUGHNUTS AND COOKIES.—Here is an excellent recipe for doughnuts or cookies: Beat up two eggs with a cupful of sugar; cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, and add to the eggs and sugar, stirring in a pinch of salt. Put two teaspoonfuls of baking powder in a pint of flour, mixing well. Pour a cup of water into the egg, sugar and butter, stirring briskly; add vanilla flavoring to taste. Shake in the flour lightly, and have the dough as soft as possible. Cover the moulding board with flour, and mould the soft dough in the flour. Cut or shape with the fingers and fry quickly in boiling lard. Sift powdered sugar over them when done.

TO MAKE CHOCOLATE BLANCMANGE.—To one cup of cold milk add one ounce of gelatine, and let it soak one hour. Put one and one half cups of milk over the fire to heat to boiling point; then add the soaked gelatine and stir until dissolved. Have the yolks of three eggs well beaten, add three-quarters of a cup of sugar to them and four heaping teaspoonfuls of grated chocolate, moistened with a very little milk. Pour the scalding milk slowly over the egg mixture, stirring all the while. Return to the fire and stir constantly until it is almost at boiling point, then remove immediately from fire. Meanwhile, have the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth and stir them into the hot mixture, with two teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Pour into moulds that have been wet in cold water, and stand upon the ice to form. Serve with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored. The eggs may be omitted if desired.

WHITE VELVET SHERBERT.—Use the juice of six lemons and the thinly shaved peel of two soaked in the juice half an hour. Strain the juice, and add enough sugar to make a thick batter. It usually requires about a cupful to each lemon. Add three pints of milk, and turn at once into a freezer packed with three parts of broken ice and one part rock salt. Turn slowly at first, and when it begins to thicken turn rapidly until stiff. Add more ice and salt, and let it stand for at least two hours before serving.

SNOW PUDDING—Soak half a box of gelatine in one cup of cold water for one hour, then add one cup of boiling water and two small cups of sugar, and stir until dissolved. Add the juice of two large lemons. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth. When the gelatine mixture is cold and begins to thicken stir the eggs in, beating the mixture very hard and until it will just pour. The dish containing the mixture should stand in a pan of ice water and it will congeal more quickly. Turn into a wet mould and stand in a cold place. When serving this pudding pour around the form a boiled custard, with vanilla.

FILETS OF SOLE IN ASPIC.—A delicious breakfast is filets of sole in aspic. First make a rich sauce of one pound of butter, one ounce of flour, half a gill of of cream, a teaspoonful of chopped paraley and a little lemon juice. Season and mix with the chopped meat of one lobster. Have the filets of sole skinned, and spread the mixture thickly over each slice. Roll, tie and cook in the oven for ten minutes covering with greased paper. Line a border mould with jelly and place the filets and jelly in layers. Set on ice to cool. When ready to serve place a light salad in the centre.

PRICE OF SILVER.

ITS FALL DUE PRINCIPALLY TO INCREASED SUPPLY CAUSED BY CHEAPER PRODUCTION.

Price Also Affected by Diminished Demand—Coinage Demand Has Decreased Ten Per Cent Since 1888, While Production Has Increased 55—Demonetization Acts Not Responsible For but the Result of Lower Prices of Silver—Some of the Factors of Cheaper Production Are Cheaper Transportation, Better Mechanical and Chemical Processes of Treating Ores, Use of Electricity—Immense Deposits of Silver Ore Still In Sight—Silver Is Produced Cheaper In Mexico Because Wages of Miners Are Paid In Silver.

The last number of The Journal of Political Economy contains an interesting article by Edward S. Meade on "The Fall In the Price of Silver." The facts produced by Mr. Meade make it clear that the price of silver has fallen for the same reason that prices of nails, steel rails, calico and of most other manufactured articles have fallen—improved and cheaper methods of production. In spite of the great decline in price since 1888 production has increased 55 per cent. The rapidly increasing supply of silver and the equally rapid decline in price are undoubtedly responsible for most of the demonetization acts which have occurred since 1873 and which are now becoming so numerous that it seems likely that, as our director of the mint says, it will be less than 15 years before every country on the face of the earth will have adopted the gold standard.

The following table shows the world's production of silver, coinage demand and price per ounce from 1888 to 1895:

	Production of silver in fine ounces.	World's coinage of silver in fine ounces.	Price per fine ounce.
1888	108,827,606	104,854,000	$ .939
1889	120,213,611	107,658,250	.935
1890	126,095,062	117,789,228	1.046
1891	137,170,112	100,662,049	.987
1892	153,151,762	120,232,047	.871
1893	165,472,621	100,077,785	.780
1894	161,610,224	67,472,523	.635
1895	168,556,353	94,657,063	.654

After noticing these statistics Mr. Meade says:

"We cannot ascertain with any exactness the strength of the demand from the arts. It has probably been stimulated by the increasing cheapness of silver, but there is no evidence that it has increased sufficiently to offset the decreased demand for coinage purposes."

Mr. Meade thinks that but little of the silver that has been used in the arts will ever be put upon the market. While it is probably true that the most of the silver now coined will remain in this form, the fear that certain countries will throw their large stocks of silver upon the market is constant and is probably largely responsible for the recent rapid fall in price.

Comparing the years 1873 and 1895, Mr. Meade finds that the yearly product of silver increased 266 per cent, while the price fell 48 per cent.

The most interesting portion of Mr. Meade's article is that which deals with the cost of producing silver. He notes the general progress of the silver industry and mentions a few of the most important improvements in methods and machinery. The following extracts will give an idea of some of the changes:

"The first and most important improvement in silver production has been the improvement in transportation. Railroads have been rapidly extended throughout the western part of the United States and of recent years into Mexico. The building of these latter roads has made possible the importation of silver ores from Mexico into the United States, which greatly stimulated the silver industry of the former country. Railroad transportation enables the shipping of fuel and timber, frequently scanty in the richest mining localities, and also the introduction of the improved machinery, without which, except in the richest deposits, silver mining cannot today succeed. Transportation facilities also make it possible to utilize lead as a byproduct of silver, which materially decreases the cost of silver production. Difficulties of transportation have seriously retarded the progress of silver mining in Bolivia. A railway has, however, recently been in process of construction in that country, which will open some of the richest mines."

"Next in importance to the improvements in transportation come those in the mechanical and chemical processes of mining and extraction of ore. We may divide these as follows: Improvements in extracting and dressing the ore and improvements in methods of treatment. Under the first the steam and later the electric hoist have been substituted for the hand windlass. Immense improvements have been made in the construction of concentrators. The old method of concentration, which is still in use in Mexico and at mines in the United States, was that of hand picking. The improvements in sampling ores have been even more striking.

"Great improvements have also been made in ore crushing. For the bowlder crusher of Bolivia and Mexico have been substituted the battery of stamps and the rolls. A large amount of labor has been saved by the manner of construction of the smelting works. All refining works are now built in terrace form and are so arranged that the base bullion, which has necessarily to be handled while being unloaded, sampled and charged into the softening furnace, shall run from one furnace to another and not be lifted again until it is loaded.

"In the smelting proper improvement has been even more active than in the preliminary operations.

"In the treatment of 'dry' silver ores, which are amalgamated with quicksilver and retorted, the chief improvement of recent years has been in the saving of quicksilver.

"The methods of extraction of high grade silver in vogue in the United States and in the best mills throughout the world may be summarized as follows: The ore is hauled to the mill, is sifted and sorted by machinery, crushed by heavy stamping batteries or by the rolls, after which it is carried directly to the amalgamating pans, in which it is kept constantly in motion by machinery, passing through the eight pans in four hours. From these the pulp passes into settlers, which clean up the charge of 1,000 pounds in four hours more. The mass is then retorted. The average cost of an average mill in Arizona was from $3.12 to $4.00 per ton of ore.

"The improvements in lead silver extraction have been perhaps more notable than any others. Prior to 1874 these ores were reduced by amalgamation as ordinary dry ores. About that time it was discovered that this silver could be far more easily extracted by a process of smelting. Following this discovery came the great development of Leadville and Pueblo in the early eighties. The essentials of this method of extraction are: (1) The smelting of the ore in an ordinary blast furnace; (2) the concentration of the silver into a much smaller quantity of lead; (3) the separation of the silver in a cupeling furnace. The blast furnace has been greatly improved during the last 25 years.

"An important feature of the general improvement in the silver industry has been the rapid introduction of electricity into mining operations. The use of the electric light has greatly facilitated all processes carried on within the mine. Electric power is also employed in hoisting ore and in pumping, with the very best results both as regards cost and convenience. Electricity can be transmitted long distances with only a small loss of power, and it is thus possible to use power at such a distance from its source as would render it otherwise unavailable. The importance of this improvement can be better realized when we consider that one of the greatest obstacles which mining, especially in Mexico, has to encounter is the difficulty of obtaining fuel for power, owing both to the lack of transportation facilities and, where these exist, to the high charges for hauling coal from the United States. Where water power exists within a radius of 50 miles it can be used for the transmission of electric power to a silver mine. The economy of power is very remarkable. At one set of mines in Mexico, those operated by the Real Del Monte works, electric power is obtained from Regla falls and transmitted from 15 to 25 miles to work pumps, hoists, stamp mills, crushers and ventilators.

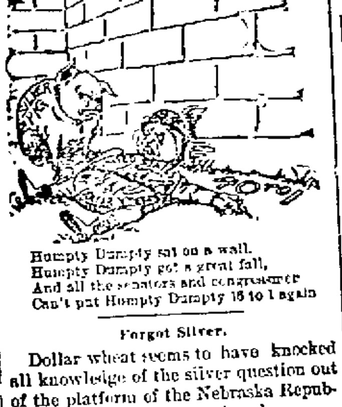
"It is obvious that the results of this long series of improvements in silver mining and silver smelting have been greatly to lower the cost of producing silver. These improvements have doubtless to some extent been accelerated by the falling price of silver, which they have also tended to produce. It was not to be expected that the great advances which have characterized every other department of industry would not affect the production of silver, and it should be remembered that there is no reason to believe that this march of improvement will be stayed. To take but one illustration: If the experiments in the utilization of the direct heat of the sun are ever successful, the smelting of all kinds of ores will be completely revolutionized. The problem of fuel will have been solved.

"The second and most important element of the production of silver is the supply of ore." Mr. Meade here notes the many large deposits of silver, practically inexhaustible, left in different parts of the world, and the probability that under new methods of mining and smelting the output of many mines will greatly increase.

"A third factor in the supply of silver which has doubtless exerted a considerable influence is the silver standard prevailing in Mexico and the Central and South American silver countries. The miners' wages are paid and most of the supplies are purchased in terms of the silver standard. Domestic prices and wages have not varied with the price of silver, and by consequence the fall in silver has not affected the profits of mine owners to the same extent as in the United States. This fact has placed mining operators in silver standard countries at an advantage in competition with their competitors in the United States and Europe and has doubtless to some extent increased the supply of silver, though we should be careful not to exaggerate its importance.

"To summarize this portion of our study: We find that the increase in the supply of silver, which has been the main cause of its fall in price, has been due to the application of improved processes and appliances to a series of ore discoveries extending over the last 30 years, and that this advance of improvement has constantly lowered the cost of producing silver."

Humpty Dumpty's Great Fall.



Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.
Humpty Dumpty got a great fall,
And all the senators and congressmen
Can't put Humpty Dumpty 16 to 1 again

Forgot Silver.

Dollar wheat seems to have knocked all knowledge of the silver question out of the platform of the Nebraska Republicans. Silver isn't mentioned.

Silver Losing Ground.

The national farmers' congress in session at St. Paul rejected a free silver resolution on the same day that the politicians in Nebraska adopted one. Only the elections will show, apparently, how much weaker the delusion has grown under dollar wheat.

Lining Up For Gold.

Costa Rica has adopted the gold standard, and San Salvador and Guatemala will follow its example as soon as the necessary legal forms can be completed.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Banking and Insurance

INSURANCE NOTICE!

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN

MERCHANTS' BANK

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES heretofore represented in Newport by Mr. John Appley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renewals in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:—

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.
Queen Ins. Co. of London.
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.
Northern Assurance Co., of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount desired, at the lowest rates, and the high standing and character of the companies offer the strongest indemnity against fire.

Niagara Ins. Co. of N. Y.	$2,080,8
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia	2,301,2
Fire Association of Philadelphia	4,260,4
Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford	4,709,5
Imperial Ins. Co. of London	8,727,0
Guardian Ins. Co. of London	7,826,1
Providence Washington Ins. Co. of Providence	966,6
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto	983,4
Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn	5,983,1
Queen Ins. Co. of London	7,076,0
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester	5,498,1
Scottish Union & Nat'l Ins. Co of Edinburgh	5,832,0
Northern Assurance Co. of London	5,299,6
Phenix Assurance Co. of London	1,887,1

A. S. SHERMAN,
Office Merchants' Bank

7-3

J. D. JOHNSTON,

Architect & Builder,

Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work executed with dispatch.

Shop 63 Mill St. P. O. Box 161.
Office 70 Pelham. Residence 106 Church

3-14

SHELF PAPER

ALL COLORS. BEST QUALITY

GEO. H. CARR'S,

172 Thames Street.

SANMIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.

Sold by all druggists.

Reduction in price of COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for $3.50

Common, 36 bushels for $3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, $8.00 per 100 bushels

Common, $6.00 per 100 bushels

ORDERS LEFT AT

181 THAMES ST.

receive prompt attention.

Newport Gas Light Co.

GET YOUR

IceCream

—AT—

KOSCHNY'S,

230 & 232 THAMES STREET,

or at his

Branch Store, 16 Broadway

Cake, Ice Cream, Confectionery

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS and EVERY DAY.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Farmers and Gardeners

Having again secured a large stock of HENRY C. ANTHONY'S

Garden and Vegetable Seed

would respectfully notify the public that this is the only place in Newport where these popular seeds can be obtained. All orders entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. I would especially call the attention of the public to the superior and tested

ONION SEED AND SWEET CORN,

which are pronounced the best in the market.

A. A. BARKER,

Dealer in Groceries, Grain, Farm Utensils, &c.

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

1263-16

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1897.

Things political appear to be very quiet all over the State, considering that we are within only about two weeks of the elections. In Newport, the subject is seldom even mentioned.

Over 24,000 barrels of American apples were shipped to Great Britain last week and the price per barrel in Liverpool averaged $3.75. The choicest Newton pippins brought from $6 30 to $7.25 a barrel. Our American apples have secured an established reputation abroad.

This week in New Bedford has been one long to be remembered. The fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the city has been fittingly observed in every particular. The city, formerly the home of the whaling fleet, but now one of the leading manufacturing cities of New England, has given further proof of its progressiveness and the public spirit of its citizens.

An official statement recently published at Madrid shows that between November, 1895, and May, 1897, Spain sent 181,738 enlisted men to Cuba, with 6201 officers, including forty generals; 212,652 guns, 330,410 kilogrammes of powder, 92,083,070 cartridges, 16,712 swords, 91 cannon, 12 mitrailleuses and 20,600 shells. But the island still remains unpacified and the cause of the insurgents is stronger than ever.

The Republicans made no mistake in their selection of a successor to the late Hon. Charles H. Burdick. Ex-Mayor Horton has already served the city in the capacity of State Senator, as well as in other positions of honor and trust, and he will prove a valuable representative of our interests in the important legislation allotted to the coming session of the General Assembly.

It will be noticed that the gold reserve has touched another notch in its upward movement, having just crossed the $149,000,000 line. In April last, shortly before the gold exportation began, the reserve was $9,000,000 higher than it is now. However, as gold is coming into the country at present instead of going out, and as this movement is likely to continue for several months, the reserve stands a chance to go far beyond last April's figures.

While no orders have yet been issued, it is generally understood in naval circles that Secretary Long will follow the course pursued by his predecessor in keeping the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron away from Cuba, and that the winter quarters of this fleet will be Fort Monroe. The intention to keep the ships in Northern waters is due, it is understood, to the desire to refrain from giving any evidence of a purpose to intimidate Spain.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt reports that the drills of the North Atlantic Squadron, which are now being concluded, have been most satisfactory and that the ships have shown themselves to be as staunch and good as those of any navy in the world. These drills are the first of their kind ever undertaken by the ships of the navy since its reorganization. They included squadron and battle manoeuvres, landing parties and small boats and target practice with both guns and torpedoes. Every ship was thoroughly tested as to its steaming and fighting qualities.

The Naval Armor Board will leave Washington today for the South in search of a suitable site for the proposed armor plant. Birmingham and Sheffield, Ala., and Chattanooga, Knoxville and Elizabethtown, Tenn., are among the places to be visited by the Board. By the act of Congress, Secretary Long is charged with the duty of submitting a description of the lands, buildings and machinery needed for an armor plant, but this is not construed to mean anything more than the submission of plans for a plant, although he may volunteer a recommendation as to the site.

The October number of Gunton's Magazine presents the first of a series of remarkable articles, one or more of which are to appear in each successive number, by Ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower of New York, on "The Truth About the Trusts." Men like Senators Allison, Aldrich, Chandler and Lodge, Secretaries Gage and Bliss, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Presidents Depew of the Central and Thomson of the Pennsylvania, and others equally distinguished and equally qualified to speak with authority upon their own special subjects, will help to make up this notable list of contributions to the literature of important present day questions.

In a recent conversation upon the political situation in Greater New York, ex-President Harrison called attention to the fact that while "last year the cry in New York seemed to be 'Smash Tammany Hall and Bryanism,' this year many people are shouting 'Smash Tammany Hall, Bryanism and the Republican party,'" and then spoke as follows of the Republican nominee for Mayor: "Gen. Tracy has made a great personal sacrifice in accepting this nomination. All this talk about his being the creature of Mr. Platt or any other man is foolish. Gen. Tracy is too big a man in national politics to be referred to in this way. He will do what he thinks right for the best interests of his city if he is elected Mayor, and I wish him success."

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The Ohio Campaign—Secretary Wilson will Take the Stump and President McKinley will Go Home to Vote—International Bimetallism—Tariff Notes.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11th, 1897.

Unless his present plans are changed, President McKinley will go to Ohio just before the election and remain there to cast his vote. He doesn't regard his vote as necessary to the success of the republican ticket, state and legislative, but he believes that casting his vote is a patriotic duty that should never be left undone by any man when it can possibly be done. He has preached this from the stump all over Ohio in the many campaigns in which he has participated, and he wishes to show his Ohio friends that he continues to both preach and practice it. Whether the President will make a speech before the election in Ohio is not yet fully determined. He is somewhat inclined to think that it would not be strictly in accordance with propriety for him to make a partisan speech in a state campaign, but attempts to persuade him to address at least one meeting, at Cincinnati, are still being made, and they may succeed.

Secretary Wilson, who is widely known as an effective campaigner, because of his straightforward appeals to the common, every day, horse-sense of his hearers, has gone to Ohio to take the stump for a few days for the republicans. Secretary Wilson has no scruples about a member of the Cabinet taking the stump for his party; the issue in Ohio has been made to involve the policy of the national administration, and he thinks it all right for members of the administration to take part in the public discussions.

Events of the last few days in Spain have convinced even the most sensationally inclined scribblers that a great many people have allowed their imaginations to run away with their judgment in discussing the attitude of President McKinley towards both Spain and Cuba. The president has every reason to feel gratified at the visible result of his Cuban policy—the recall of Gen. Weyler by the new Spanish ministry—and to expect a still greater result—peace in Cuba.

A great many who regarded the sending of a commission to Europe to treat with the governments over there on the feasibility of the adoption of international bimetallism as chimerial, when it was first proposed by Senator Wolcott, are now convinced that the Commission has really been of some service. It has, for one thing, made the government of Great Britain for the first time give serious consideration to the subject of international bimetallism instead of curtly dismissing it, as it had always previously done. Of course this doesn't make it certain that Great Britain will eventually agree to international bimetallism, but it is a longer step in that direction than it seemed possible awhile ago to make Great Britain take, and the credit is due to the efforts of Senator Wolcott's Commission. Arrangements have just been perfected for a series of conferences between the Commission and Ambassador Hay with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and other officials, for the purpose of fully discussing the matter in all its bearings.

Secretary Gage will appeal from the decision of the Board of Appraisers, that the Dingley tariff did not become operative until the minute that it was signed by the President, to the Courts, and the question will be passed upon by the U. S. Supreme court at an early day, as there is a provision of law under which customs cases are advanced on the docket of the Supreme Court. Secretary Gage had previously decided that the tariff law was retroactive, and his decision will be followed by collectors of customs until it is reversed by the Courts. If the courts uphold the decision of the Board of Appraisers, the Government will have to refund about $800,000 to importers whose importations were entered at the custom houses on Saturday, July 24th, before the signing of the tariff act by the President. Secretary Gage holds that the bill became a law on the day that it was signed by the President, and that all goods entered on that day were liable to the new duties. The bill was signed in the afternoon, after the close of the business day at the Custom houses, and the decision of the Board of Appraisers would, if upheld, make all goods entered that day subject only to the old duties. Treasury officials are confident that Secretary Gage's decision was right and that it will be upheld by the Supreme Court. J. B.

Communication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERCURY:

The street department has been engaged this week in re-setting the curbing on Warner street. The residents on that thoroughfare are highly appreciative of that act and would esteem themselves blessed indeed if some department of the city would remove the partially burned house which has been a blot on appearance and a menace to the safety of the children of the neighborhood since last January. With the owner absent there seems no one to keep the house closed to the children who play among the burnt and rotten timbers to the peril of life and limb. For its own credit's sake it would seem as if the city should take some measures to have the house either rebuilt or removed and that at no late day.

X. R. C.

The new drill hall and dormitory at the Kingston Agricultural College has been completed and at the November meeting of the Board of Management action will be taken for its dedication. The new structure is to be known as the Charles Warren Lippitt Hall, in honor of the ex-governor of the state. It is a substantial structure and—strange as it may appear—it was built within the appropriation.

Dec. 1, on which date he is to retire, Justice Stephen J. Field will have completed the longest term of active service on the U. S. Supreme Court bench on record. He was appointed to the position by President Lincoln on March 10, 1863, after having served five years as a member of the Supreme Court of California; thus upon his retirement he will have completed more than 40 years of judicial life.

The tallest man in the world is not above criticism.

Some people marry bad luck, and others inherit it.

It is always the other fellow that needs reforming.

A man will always respect woman if he see that she respects herself.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggist, 75c.

A. O'D. Taylor,

134 Bellevue Ave.

Newport, R. I.

Real Estate in all its branches.

1. For sale at $700—a month allowed for removal—a 1½ story cottage of 7 rooms, in rear of the "Cuiso" corner lot on Wapping Road and 3rd Beach road, Middletown. This is a cheap bargain for any one who has vacant land near by.

2. Special chance of cheap lot, 40,000 feet fronting on Harrison avenue, Newport. 14 cents a foot—cheapest building lot there.

3. Farmers desirous of selling their farms will please communicate with A. O'D Taylor.

MARRIAGES

On the 13th inst., by Rev. E. H. Porter, Charles William Stanton and Jennie Wallace, both of Newport.

In Tiverton, 13th, Eliza H., widow of Albert F. Hambly, aged 81 years, 11 months, 17 days.

DEATHS

In this city, 13th inst., James Logan, aged 79 years.

Entered into rest, in this city, 12th inst., Harriet S., sister of Mr. William S. Cranston, and daughter of the late William S. and Elizabeth Cranston.

On Tuesday, Oct. 12th, Nina Greenough, wife of Atherton Blight.

In this city, Oct. 11, Mary Sullivan, aged 23 years.

In this city, 11th inst., Ella, wife of Henry Handy.

In this city, 8th inst., Frank J., son of James and Mary Sullivan, aged 20 years.

In New York, 11th inst., in the ninety first year of her age, Katherine Elizabeth Fell, widow of Archibald M. Fell, and daughter of the late Nicholas Gouverneur Rutgers.

In Providence, 12th inst., James R. Smith, aged 76 years; 10th inst., James MacDonald, 74; 10th inst., Helen, wife of Hubert Hansensten, 72; 11th inst., William McElroy, 89.

In Hillsgrove, 11th inst., Andrew Peter Magneson, aged 61 years.

In Bristol, 8th inst., at Soldiers' Home, Wm. E. Moone, aged 71 years, 5 months and 23 days.

In Tiverton Four Corners 11th inst., Samuel Bateman, aged 70 years.

BUILDING SITES.

We have them in all sections of the city. We would mention the "King-Wilbur" lands near the end of Thames, at the junction of Old Fort Road and Harrison avenue; the "Barker Plat" near Broadway and the electrics, with lots on Gibbs avenue, Gardiner and Friendship streets; the "Dunn Plat" also on Gibbs avenue, the "Braman Plat" with lots on Farewell and Madison streets—at prices ranging from 12 to 31 cents per sq. ft.

A few excellent cottages for rent at from $350 to $400 per annum. Fire Insurance a specialty.

SIMEON HAZARD,

Real Estate Agency, No. 94 Broadway.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

New Advertisments.

1101

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, Oct. 5, 1897.

RESOURCES.

		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$191,256 44
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,822 96
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		120,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		5,531 39
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		13,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		571 91
Due from approved reserve agents		128,769 50
Checks and other cash items		2,691 93
Notes of other National Banks		710 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		493 94
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	5,000 00	
Legal tender notes	10,658 00	15,658 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		3,401 50
TOTAL		$535,958 57

LIABILITIES.

	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	12,047 00
National bank notes outstanding	16,000 00
Due to State Banks and bankers	37,243 10
Dividends unpaid	120 00
Individual deposits subject to check	153,773 68
Cashier's checks outstanding	72 68
United States deposits	33,731 18
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	12,979 90
TOTAL	$535,958 57

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, T. Mumford Seabury, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1897.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST: John S. Langley, George C. Carr, Charles A. Brackett, Directors.

New Advertisements

1565

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, on Oct. 5, 1897.

RESOURCES.

		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts		$246,199 64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		911 18
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		17,800 00
Stocks, securities, etc		60,819 50
Banking House, furniture and fixtures		20,502 47
Due from approved reserve agents		53,3.8 90
Checks and other cash items		6,091 61
Notes of other National Banks		1,065 00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents		531 91
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	33,406 90	
Legal tender notes	2,374 00	35,780 90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		3,000 00
TOTAL		$590,4.9 63

LIABILITIES.

	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	13 200 73
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	347,298 90
TOTAL	$590,499 63

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:

I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of October, 1897.

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—A. C. Titus, Edward A. Brown, Gardiner B. Reynolds, Directors.

1632.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK of RHODE ISLAND of NEWPORT, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, Oct. 5th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts		$119,039 32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		314 98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		2,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		187,083 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		15,000 00
Due from National banks (not Reserve Agents)		12,703 50
Due from State Banks and bankers		603 16
Due from approved reserve agents		62,020 45
Checks and other cash items		4,316 27
Exchanges for clearing-house		3,072 61
Notes of other National Banks		2,400 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		230 00
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Specie	19,925 70	
Legal tender notes	15,0 0 00	34,925 70
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		4,500 00
Due from Supt, U. S. Mint		3 0 00
TOTAL		$564,003 23

LIABILITIES.

	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	40,000 00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid	19,335 47
National bank notes outstanding	88 260 00
Due to other National banks	805 17
Dividends unpaid	8 00
Individual deposits subject to check	323,720 28
Certified checks	874 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	519 73
TOTAL	$564,603 23

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Thomas P. Peckham, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Oct., 1897.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Frederick Tompkins, H. Audley Clarke, Angus McLeod, Directors.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, October 5th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$269,910 31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		62 85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		110,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		7,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		31,500 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		6,800 00
Due from State Banks and bankers		2,411 62
Due from approved reserve agents		96,044 16
Checks and other cash items		3,963 51
Notes of other National Banks		3,800 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		612 73
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	23,354 00	
Legal tender notes	12,000 00	35,354 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).		4,950 00
TOTAL		$574,334 21

LIABILITIES

	DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in	$120,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	23,570 93
National Bank Notes outstanding	97,090 00
Due to other National Banks	1,366 97
Dividends unpaid	807 30
Individual deposits subject to check	275,304 01
Cashier's checks outstanding	614 91
TOTAL	$574,334 21

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of October, 1897.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Henry Bull, Jr., G. P. Taylor, Albert K. Sherman Directors.

1546.

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION of the AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business October 5, 1897.

RESOURCES.

		DOLLARS
Loans and discounts		$119,636 31
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		241 02
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		150,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		70,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		28,433 06
Stocks, securities, etc		114 412 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		61,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		4,000 00
Due from State banks and bankers.		34 958 31
Due from approved reserve agents		77,667 35
Checks, and other cash items		81 00
Exchanges for clearing		1,911 70
Notes of other National Banks		60 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		562 68
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, viz:		
Specie	18,077 95	
Legal tender notes	3,389 00	21,466 95
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).		6,750 00
TOTAL		$714,292 33

LIABILITIES.

	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus Fund	25,800 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	10,082 93
National bank notes outstanding	135,000 00
Due to other national banks	38,129 04
Due to State Banks and Bankers	6,124 49
Dividends unpaid	378 00
Individual deposits subject to check	326,171 79
Certified Checks	20 00
Cashiers' checks outstanding	2,275 10
TOTAL	$744,292 33

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:

I, Charles T. Hopkins, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1897.

EUGENE C. O'NEILL, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:—Peter King, Wm. P. Clarke, Geo. E. Vernon, Directors.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Florence M. Crow, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

JOSEPH GIBSON,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to the Executors named therein, with the exception of Ann Gibson, who died before the said Joseph Gibson.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 11th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT, Probate Clerk.

9 26

Foster's Weather Bulletin.

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ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 16.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 10th to 23d, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 23d, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 24th, great central valleys 25th to 27th, eastern states 28th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 23d, great central valleys 25th, eastern states 27th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 26th, great central valleys 28th, eastern states 30th.

High temperatures will prevail in the northern states during the week ending October 23d and severe storms with heavy rains will occur. A great fall in temperature, a cold wave, will occur in northern states not far from 23d.

In the southern states the temperature of the above mentioned week will average below normal. Light rains, principally in Texas.

Moral Hags and Advice to Low.

In The Illustrated American for October is a double-page picture shows the men of the doomed Trenton cheering the escaping British Calliope in the great hurricane of Apia Bay. The appalling catastrophe of that storm is described by H. G. Kemp, who recounts again that splendid burst of American heroism which at the time sent a thrill of admiration around the world.

Congressman John C. Bell of the "Centennial" state, in a paper on "The Populist View of Money," upholds the financial plank in his party's platform.

In a keen and discriminating "Plain Letter" Richard Knight talks to Seth Low on the issues of Greater New York's municipal campaign.

"Greenland's Iron Mountain in New York," by Albert White Vorse, gives some picturesque incidents in the history of the great meteorite which Mr. Peary has at last succeeded in haling from its Arctic fastness.

"Where Most People Own Their Own Homes," by Prof. Fletcher W. Hewes, and "Moral Hags," by Kate Gannett Wells, are two very different papers, each of unique interest in its way.

"The Meat which Perisheth," by Virginia Woodward Cloud, is a quietly funny story of the absurd spirit of rivalry between two brothers. In the last sentences it leaves us with a delicately suggested idyl of a man and a maid.

A brain crammed only with facts is not necessarily a wise one.

The labor impossible to the boy of fourteen will be easy to a man of twenty.

A man's true epitaph can be read only in his wife's face.

Many try but few succeed in borrowing themselves rich.

WOMEN DO NOT TELL THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Modest Women Evade Certain Questions When Asked by a Man Physician, but Write Freely to Mrs. Pinkham.

An eminent physician says that "Women are not truthful, they will lie to their physicians." This statement should be qualified; women do tell the truth, but not the whole truth, to a male physician, but this is only in regard to those painful and troublesome disorders peculiar to their sex.

There can be no more terrible ordeal to a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions when those questions are asked, even by her family physician. This is especially the case with unmarried women.

This is the reason why thousands and thousands of women are now corresponding with Mrs. Pinkham. To this good woman they can and do give every symptom, so that she really knows more about the true condition of her patients through her correspondence than the physician who personally questions them. Perfect confidence and candor are at once established between Mrs. Pinkham and her patients.

Years ago women had no such recourse. Nowadays a modest woman asks help of a woman who understands women. If you suffer from any form of trouble peculiar to women, write at once to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will advise you free of charge.

And the fact that this great boon which is extended freely to women by Mrs. Pinkham, is appreciated, the thousands of letters which are received by her prove. Many such grateful letters as the following are constantly pouring in:

"I was a sufferer from female weakness for about a year and a half. I have tried doctors and patent medicines, but nothing helped me. I underwent the horrors of local treatment, but received no benefit. My ailment was pronounced ulceration of the womb. I suffered from intense pains in the womb and ovaries, and the backache was dreadful. I had leucorrhoea in its worst form. Finally I grew so weak I had to keep my bed. The pains were so hard as to almost cause spasms. When I could endure the pain no longer I was given morphine. My memory grew short, and I gave up all hope of ever getting well. Thus I dragged along. At last I wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her answer came promptly. I read carefully her letter, and concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking two bottles I felt much better; but after using six bottles I was cured. My friends think my cure almost miraculous. Her noble work is surely a blessing to broken-down women."—GRACE B. STANSBURY, Pratt, Kansas.

Full Length.

A London journal asks: "How long are women beautiful?"

"Why, from head to foot I suppose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Even when a woman is in love she never forgets to see if her hat is on straight.

KLONDIKE

British North American Trading and Exploration Co.

Organized Under the Laws of the State of West Virginia. Capital stock, $5,000,000. Par Value of Shares $1.00 each. Full Paid and Non-Assessable. General Offices, Nos. 63 and 65 Wall Street, New York City. Officers and Directors:

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Consulting Engineer—FREDERICK G. CORNING, 35 Wall Street, New York.
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THE EXPLORATION SYNDICATE, Mills Building, Wall Street, New York.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY.—The chief object of the company is to carry on a general trade in and to develop the Gold Fields of British America and Alaska, including especially the Klondike district, and other equally rich, but hitherto undeveloped placer and quartz regions at the headwaters of the Yukon River, about which the company has reliable information from returned explorers and from members of Government Surveys of Canada and the United States.

While other companies are trying to buy or locate claims in the gold regions, this company has bought the entire property of Mr. A. E. IRONMONGER SOLA, of Dawson City, consisting of ten mining claims, under new regulations, and on which a force of men is now at work taking out gold. On one of these claims a prospect shaft has been sunk to within five feet of supposed bed rock and out of which gold was taken at an average of $1.25 per pan, actual gold, and by the use of no better method than the common sluice box. These claims are 100 feet up and down the creek, and running back to the mountain or rim rock on an average of from 200 to 1,500 feet. The pay gravel or detritus is to a depth of about 20 feet to bed rock. We do not undertake to say how much gold any one of these claims will produce, but when you figure that a pan produces, say, $1.25, and there being 120 pans to the cubic yard of earth, and a claim being 100 feet long by, say, 1,000 wide and 20 feet deep, the result is so great that it seems fabulous. Yet it is a fact that some pans have produced as much as $500 or $600, and it is no uncommon thing to get as much as ten to twenty dollars, but even at the very conservative result of $1.25 per pan, when it is understood that this company owns ten claims on Bonanza and Last Chance Creeks, right in the heart of the Klondike, it is not unreasonable to expect great fortunes to be taken from these claims, and besides the company are now arranging to send a number of small prospecting parties to the Klondike regions in the early Spring to continue prospecting and locating new claims and during that time to do a general trading business, out of which the company expect to make great profits.

The personnel of the Board of Directors and the Officers is such as to warrant beyond question prudent, yet energetic management, which will assure the marked success of the company's business. All of the gentlemen interested have been, and are, prominent and successful in the largest affairs in the country; have such financial, mining and commercial experiences and possess such a practical knowledge of buying and selling, of trading and pioneer work, the ability to select and appoint as managers and agents the most competent and responsible men for the various posts, and by influence and connection, so close a touch with the largest amount of active capital at home and abroad, as to justify the fullest confidence.

Write to Home Office, 63 and 65 Wall Street, New York, for prospectus and where subscriptions will be received.

10-9-4w.

WHEELS:

Have you any use for one? We are selling them cheap for

CASH.

PRICES ON SUNDRIES AWAY DOWN.

SADDLES, from $1.75 up.	All kinds.
Toe CLIPS, 10c.	OIL, 6c,
TROUSERS' GUARDS, 5c.	GRAPHITE, 5c.

Call and see our NEWS-STAND. All the latest literature free.

BAILEY & CO., Machinists,

17 Mill Street.

Renting and Repairing.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

Then John F. Boynton Put an End to His Own Life.

Family Troubles Thought to Be the Cause of Boynton's Terrible Act—He Was Treated For Insanity Some Years Ago—Fists, Axe and Revolver Figured as Weapons In the Affair.

Leominster, Mass., Oct. 11.—John F. Boynton, a well-known resident of this place, shot and killed his wife this morning and then committed suicide by shooting. Family troubles are believed to have been the cause of the act, although several years ago Boynton was thought to be mildly insane. He was 65 years of age and his wife was 61.

Mr. Boynton and his wife had a dispute about some minor matter early this morning, which culminated in the tragedy. Miss Annie Mongovan, a dressmaker, who lives in the Boynton house, heard loud words in their chamber early this morning and then heard Mrs. Boynton run down stairs, with her husband chasing her. In a moment Mrs. Boynton was heard to scream for help from a small chamber which was occupied by one of her sons on the floor below.

Miss Mongovan ran to her assistance, and found Mr. Boynton holding his wife on the floor and pounding her head with his fists. Miss Mongovan ran to a neighbor's house for assistance, and, just as she emerged from the Boynton home, she heard two pistols shots, followed instantly by two more.

When she returned to the house, in company with several neighbors, Mrs. Boynton was found lying on the floor of the room, her head and face a mass of bruises and two bullet wounds in her forehead. She lay in a pool of blood, fully dressed.

Her husband was lying on the bed, his forehead likewise pierced by two bullets, and the revolver, which was a 32-calibre, was resting upon his breast. Near the bed was an axe, which he had evidently used upon his wife before shooting.

The Boynton's have, from time to time, lived apart, due, it is thought, to his treatment of Mrs. Boynton. Although Mr. Boynton was not a drinking man, he was not held in high repute by the townspeople. His wife, however, was highly respected and was spoken of as an estimable woman. The couple have four sons, grown up, three of whom lived at home.

The family has lived in Leominster for several years. About six years ago Mr. Boynton was committed to an asylum for treatment for a mild form of insanity. He was discharged in about four months, apparently cured, but during the past five weeks he has again attracted attention by his peculiar hallucinations and strange talk.

Thought She Was Poor.

Boston, Oct. 12.—A hearing before Judge McKim on a petition that the administrator of the estate of Mrs. Elmira Perham be allowed to make a partial distribution among her next of kin disclosed the fact that although the woman, who died last April, was supposed to have been quite poor, instead left property valued at $24,000. It was not until weeks after the woman died that her relatives, in looking through her effects, found money. About $24,000 in cash were taken from an old bustle, and the remainder of the property had been secreted in out-of-the-way places. Judge McKim took the case under advisement.

Drought Without a Parallel.

Chicago, Oct. 12.—The drought just broken, for severity and wide area of country affected, never has been equalled in the period covered by authoritative record in this country. Crops have suffered, fruit has been blasted, fires have leaped up as if from spontaneous combustion in field and woodland, and every moment of the time since the middle of August has been crowded with danger to cities. Farmers have been hauling water for their stock—even buying the fluid in many sections of the country. Many small towns throughout the country have suffered severely from fire.

Highwaymen In Boston.

Boston, Oct. 13.—James J. Healey, 35 years old, formerly station agent for the Old Colony railroad at East Milton, was assaulted and probably robbed by three unknown persons last night on Kneeland street. Healey is at the city hospital, and it is thought that he cannot recover.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Joseph Kelly, 16 years, was wound about a shafting at Middletown, Conn., and frightfully injured——Owing to exhaustive character of the work, there was a number of suicides among the troops of the Bavarian army during the visit of the German emperor at Austria——Death of Mary Moore, wife of a New York detective, supposed to have been due to heart failure, is feared to have been caused by a wound inflicted with a carving knife——Chicago woman named O'Connell killed herself with poison because her husband eloped with another after drawing $500 from a bank——Isaac Futvoye, division superintendent of the Central Vermont road at St. Johns, killed himself by shooting——Mary Hochmeister, domestic at Newport, R. I., has been arrested for stealing from houses where she had been employed——Dull business has resulted in the dismissal of 75 employes from the iron works at Tremont, Mass——Dory containing James Doucett and Eugene Burke of Gloucester, Mass., capsized on Grand Banks and the men were drowned——James Rice, said to be a prominent citizen of Denver, Colo., has been arrested in Boston on a charge of grand larceny——Pacing team record was lowered to 2:08 by John R. Gentry——Timothy Coughlin was killed at Belmont, Mass, by a locomotive——Man in Rotterdam, Holland, confesses to killing 14 wives, any number of children and his parents——Ninety persons were killed and 300 injured by a typhoon at Tokio.

SUNDAY, OCT. 10.

William Bennett, 20 years old, was killed at Quincy, Mass., by the breaking of a capstan bar while helping to move a building——A. J. Miller was arrested in Boston on a charge of embezzling $3000 from the Boston Realty and Trust company——City engineer of Fall River, Mass., thinks it will cost $1,455,453 to abolish grade crossings there——Three women were chloroformed by burglars at Central Falls, R. I——Four highwaymen assaulted and robbed a resident of Lynn, Mass——Snow fell in various parts of Manitoba——Patrick O'Callaghan, a teamster at Charlestown, Mass., was thrown from a wagon and broke his neck——Shoe manufacturers at Brockton, Mass., say that the sole fasteners' strike is a failure——For neglecting to build car sheds as provided for by a legislative act, the Consolidated railroad officials have been enjoined against occupying a new station in Providence until they comply with the terms of the contract——President Eliot of Harvard college advocates a college term of three years, because he thinks the "hope of America depends upon the reduction"——In response to a demand from the citizens, C. J. Smith, a negro, has decided to return his commission as postmaster at Rock Springs, Miss——Judge Bullock, Lexington, Ky., threatened to kill an editor in that city——Hospital clerk in New York swooned on the street and fell under a car, which caused his death——Edward Blake, member of the British parliament, though living in Canada, told an interviewer that the hope of Irish unity grows day by day——Crews on revenue cutters on Pacific struck against reduction in pay to standard proposed reduction in pay to standard in vogue on Atlantic, and the order was rescinded——Provision dealer of Bridgeport, Conn., swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid and died——Secretary Long's estimate for the navy calls for $32,000,000——School teacher named Ryder had his skull fractured at Waverly, N. Y., while playing ball——One of the Spanish commanders in Cuba is accused of killing smallpox patients "to shorten their sufferings"——Boy mistaken for a squirrel was shot and killed near Fort Edward, N. Y——Lysander Battles, North Randolph, Vt., was crushed by a threshing machine.

MONDAY, OCT. 11.

William De Peyster, Canton, O., whose wife died of burns caused by her clothes igniting from oil from a lamp, has been arrested for murder——Rutherford Todd and Daniel Little quarrelled at Richmond, Ky., and Little is dying of knife wounds——F. C. Libbey, shoe dealer in Boston, shot himself mortally at his home in Malden, Mass., on account of ill health——Three cottages and farm buildings at Higgins beach, Me., on the Cape Elizabeth shore, were burned——Prince of Wales refuses to mediate for a settlement of the engineers' strike in England——Virgil Winchill, blackmailing policeman, was stripped of his badge and locked up in New York city——Mary Miller, 17 years, killed herself in New York after being reprimanded by her stepmother——Frank Harty killed his wife and wounded his mistress mortally in Cincinnati——In a collision between an electric car and a wagon at Baltimore, Mrs. John Heim, Jr., was cut in two and her husband and two children were injured——G. F. Robertgee, making his first trip as a brakeman, was killed by falling from a car near Bridgeport, Conn——Big main burst in New York and water did a great deal of damage during the five hours that it flowed——Ex-secretary of state in West Virginia has been seven months paying into the treasury $20,000 which he received as fees——Drought in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Arkansas has been broken by a heavy rain——Whaling in the Arctic the past season was a failure——A cripple killed W. G. Miall with a crutch at Detroit——Weyler has permitted about 140 Cubans to return to the island——At a labor meeting in Philadelphia Henry George was called a faker.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

Fire at French Lick, Ind., caused a loss of $10,000——J. H. Colville, accused of embezzling $1500 from the Frank Locke Liquor company of Boston, is under arrest in San Francisco——W. A. Trask, absconding teller of a bank at Wallingford, Conn., has been arrested at Halifax——Martha Shannon, 98 years, was killed by a fall downstairs at Alton, N. H——Weavers at the worsted mill in Clinton, Mass., have struck for an increase in wages——Joseph Muller, a wealthy Brooklyn merchant, accidentally turned on the gas when retiring Sunday night and was found dead Monday morning——Drought just broken in the west never has been equalled in the period——Baltimore's ball team has won the Temple cup——J. S. Boynton, Leominster, Mass., through family troubles or by reason of insanity, killed his wife and then himself——New Bedford began the celebration of its 50th anniversary Monday——Mrs. Nack, under indictment in New York for the murder of William Guldensuppe, it is said, has signified a willingness to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree——An amnesty decree has been issued by General Weyler in the interest of deported Cubans——Abraham Aronodich, 10 years, fell from a roof in Boston and was killed——There was a riot in Rome over the doubling and trebling of the assessments on taxation, one man being killed and several injured——Mrs. Amos Belding and daughter barely escaped from a burning house at Williamstown, Mass——A. H. Harris, 56 years, is dead at Chester, Mass., from the effects of swallowing arsenic——Man was killed and 10 other passengers hurt by an electric car going over an embankment at Cedar Falls, Ia——Two section hands were killed and four others hurt by a handcar dropping from a bridge at Oldham Station, O., 45 feet high.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13.

E. F. Gorman, Brockton, Mass., motorman, was killed by a locomotive——Edward Grillin was burned, probably fatally, at a fire in Leominster, Mass——E. C. Winnerberger, carriage painter, shot himself through the head at Quincy, Mass——Senator Tillman, South Carolina, is suffering from jaundice——Three hundred miners at Soddy, Tenn., are on strike for more wages——Ex-Mayor Sheldon, Haverhill, Mass., has been chosen to fill the vacancy on the Democratic ticket caused by the refusal of the nominee for auditor to stand——Four men were badly burned at a furnace in Youngstown, O——Eastern capitalists have paid $2,000,000 for the threshing works of the J. I. Case company at Racine, Wis——Value of exports of breadstuffs, cotton, mineral oil, cattle, hogs and provisions for nine months of this year is $52,000,000 greater than in 1896——BaronKnopsky, a Brazilian, turned on the gas in a New York house to kill himself because of financial losses, but his plan was frustrated——Mrs. O. E. Edwards, 35 years, took poison and died at Corning, N. Y——At Long Valley, Colo., there was a battle between settlers and shepherds in which three men were killed and one dangerously wounded——For refusing to issue a diploma to Edna Martin, the supreme court of New Hampshire has directed Mr. French, principal of an institute at Reed's Ferry, to pay her $100——Dr. Herman Smith of Boston is charged with performing a criminal operation on Mary E. Codburn of Cambridge——At Camden, N. J., Mrs. Vane, aged 65 years, and her daughter, Sarah M. Shaw, aged 40 years, were shot and killed, it is believed by burglars——Mrs. Archibald O'Neill and a daughter were drowned at Fallsburg, N. Y., by being thrown from a carriage into a lake——Tornado that swept over New Jersey destroyed a house at Elizabeth and killed a man.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

B. F. Hunt, 88 years, a resident of Boston, is about to wed Julia A. Sherman of Watertown, N. Y., aged 90——Thirty-eight buildings were burned at Stockholm, Sweden——J. M. Peck, North Braintree, Mass., hung himself in the woods——P. F. Henry was killed while unloading a steamer at Charlestown, Mass——Margaret McLaughlin fractured her skull by falling from the second story of a house in Charlestown, Mass——Stevens' foundry and engine house at Cromwell, Conn., were burned by a blaze which started in the draft cupola——William Daniel, one of the leaders of the Prohibition party in the United States and its candidate for the vice presidency in 1884, died suddenly at Mount Washington, a suburb of Baltimore——Last year 1900 railroad employes were killed and 181 passengers——Captain Angus Scott committed suicide at Wellingsley, Mass., by shooting himself in the head with a revolver——At the industrial school of Michigan while playing, John Carson, 16, drew a long breath and asked Frank Martin to strike him in the chest. Martin responded with a back hand blow, and Carson dropped dead in his tracks——Peekskill, N. Y., has been shocked by the marriage of Carrie Robertson, daughter of Colonel George W. Robertson, to Walter J. O'Connor, a cigarmaker——Package containing $14,000 has been lost between Omaha and Denver——Herman Flacher, whose sweetheart killed herself at Torrington, Conn., two weeks ago because her parents would not let her marry him, shot himself dead through grief.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

Strike of the weavers at the Clinton (Mass.) worsted mills has been settled by compromise——Three thousand five hundred miners of the river district in Pennsylvania, who have been idle for two weeks owing to a dispute over the differential, have resumed work pending a settlement of the trouble by arbitration in 10 days——Alonzo Williams, Buffalo, N. Y., has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for murdering his brother——About 5000 additional soldiers will leave Spain for Cuba before the end of the present month——Sophia Klonger, Chicago girl, killed John Peters, her lover, and then herself after a quarrel——Fourteen persons were burned or crushed by the giving way of a vat in a sugar factory at Cannes, France——Alleged stage robber named Harold killed a deputy sheriff at Delta, Cal., wounded another and died shortly afterwards of wounds inflicted during the encounter——Driver of an engine in Denver was thrown from his seat and killed by the machine, while a fireman was perhaps fatally injured——Four boys were burned to death at Willis, N. S.——James Thompson was killed and his wife injured by John Vance near Huntington, W. Va——Robert Wilcox killed Joseph Gibson at Middlebore, Ky——William Woolsey killed wife in New York——Baltimore grocer named Rogers was found dead on the floor in the room of his mistress, whom he had killed——Scourge of diphtheria prevails at Fort Kent, Me——Twelve buildings were destroyed by fire at Durham, N. C., entailing a loss of $250,000——Pullman Palace Car company has a surplus of $1,770,000 after paying all expenses and dividends——A game of seven-up was played by jurors to decide a case in Ashland, Wis., where one member refused at first to agree with the eleven——Four persons were killed in a collision on a Canadian railroad——A family consisting of father, mother, a boy of 15, and three smaller children, the youngest about 3 years old, walked into New York and said they had tramped from the Pacific and wanted to be sent to their home in Sweden——Jennie Sheldon wants $100,000 from Brewer MacIvane of Staten Island for blighted affections——Boston police believe that they have unearthed a bad gang of robbers of letter boxes that has been operating all over the country.

Received Mortal Wound.

Boston, Oct. 13.—Patrolman P. J. Leahy of station five had a fight with five young men soon after 11:30 last night over a prisoner he had arrested, charged with drunkenness. As a result of the battle William F. Fanfil, 20 years old, is dying at the city hospital, having been shot in the left lung by the patrolman. The bullet entered his back and passed through the breast over the heart. Patrolman Leahy is at his home, with

Fifty Years In Existence.

Boston, Oct. 11.—The golden anniversary of St. Mary's Episcopal church of Dorchester was celebrated yesterday. At both the morning and evening services the edifice was filled with parishioners, while many persons of other denominations were also present. To make the occasion still more noteworthy, every minister of the parish during the last 50 years was present, with two exceptions.

Cramps, Colic, Colds,

Croup, Coughs, Toothache,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

THE NEW POLICY.

Auto nomy For Cuba and Employment of Native Volunteers Is Outlined.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—A semi-official statement, issued after the cabinet meeting of yesterday, says that by employing native volunteers in Cuba, instead of European troops, the expenses of the campaign would decrease and the operations against the insurgents would be conducted more rapidly.

SENOR SAGASTA.

Senor Gullon, the minister for foreign affairs, has communicated to his colleagues the views of the European and American press in regard to the new ministry, pointing out that the foreign newspapers are almost unanimously of the opinion that the program of Senor Sagasta, the new premier of Spain, has caused an important change in the attitude of the Washington cabinet, leading to the belief that the discussion of the Cuban question will now enter upon a more favorable phase and demonstrating that the steps taken by the ministry have had an excellent effect in showing the government is choosing practical means to solve the existing difficulties.

The minister for the colonies, Senor Moret, announced at the cabinet meeting that, in view of proving the sincerity of the government's promise to grant autonomy to Cuba, he had telegraphed to Senor Montoro, the leader of the Autonomist party, asking him to nominate candidates for appointment to some of the important posts under the Cuban administration.

Believe In Moral Suasion.

Portland, Me., Oct. 15.—The pastors of half a dozen Portland churches held a conference yesterday to consider means for arousing an interest in temperance. During the discussion Rev. Dr. Blanchard said personally he did not believe in the prohibitory law, while very heartily believing in total abstinence and in making a personal and christian sacrifice for the sake of others.

Rev. Mr. Malvern said that an experience of 25 years had served to convince him that a minister who is unduly active in the work of enforcement is in danger of lessening his influence in other respects and of seeing his usefulness come to an end. "I do not feel called upon to work on legal lines," said Mr. Malvern.

Irish Independent League.

Boston, Oct. 11.—There was an enthusiastic meeting last evening of the central branch of the Irish Independent league of Boston, and stirring speeches were made eulogistic of Charles Stewart Parnell, the sixth anniversary of whose death was observed yesterday in Ireland.

Today in Dublin the convention of the independent party in Ireland was held, and at the meeting last evening the members contributed generously so that the league in Boston was able to send by cable $100 and a message of good cheer to the convention on the other side, with promises of support in the future.

George Luck's Ill Luck.

Danbury, Conn., Oct. 11.—George Luck of this city, who conducted a restaurant at the fair, was the victim of footpads, who secured about $50. He was passing a dark spot outside the grounds when he was struck over the head with a club or sandbag and rendered unconscious. The thieves then rifled his pockets and escaped without attracting attention. Mr. Luck was found yesterday morning by a passerby. His condition is serious.

Strange Mishap to a Cyclist.

Boston, Oct. 15.—While riding down Somerset street, one of the steepest in the city, yesterday, Charles Peterson lost control of his wheel and dashed through a saloon window with terrific force. When picked up it was found that his left leg was broken in two places. Three ribs were broken and he received internal injuries. Slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Yellow Fever In Alabama.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 15.—Five new cases of yellow fever and one death, that of Michael Gene, were announced yesterday. The board of health has received notice that there are eight cases of fever at Flomaton Junction, Ala., 70 miles north of Mobile on the L. and N. railroad. There are 10 cases at Wagon, Ala., and one death is reported.

Plunkett For Councilor

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 12.—William B. Plunkett of Adams was nominated by the Republicans of the eighth councilor district yesterday afternoon for member of the executive council. Colonel James A. Lakin of Westfield was a candidate for the honor. The ballot stood 159 for Plunkett to 99 for Lakin, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Pardoning Cuban Exiles.

Madrid, Oct. 15.—At the cabinet council yesterday it was decided to pardon all Cuban exiles not included in previous amnesties, and to suspend the decree of Sept. 12 relative to legislative reforms in the Philippine Islands. The decree ordered a vigorous suppression of political associations and the secret pact of blood society.

Weyler Recalled.

Madrid, Oct. 9.—The cabinet has decided upon the immediate recall of General Weyler from Cuba. A decree will be issued appointing Captain General Blanco Y. Arenas, Marquis of Pena-Plata, governor general of the island. The queen regent signed the decree today.

It's worth remembering that the friskiest colt doesn't always make the best plow-horse.

Hast thou considered how the beginning of all thought worthy the name is love; and the wise head never yet was, without first the generous heart?

Farmers ought to keep everything in neat and tidy order, but it isn't so bad to have one field a rye for winter pasture.

Spriggs—"Hello, old man, I'm awfully glad to see you out again. I heard that the doctors gave you up." Bowles—"Yes, I guess I'd have died if they had!"—Cincinnati Leader.

It must be an unusual and peculiar case which can require a person to so far forgive an injury as to place himself in a position to invite a repetition of the offense.

Let no man be sorry that he has done good, because others have done evil. If a man has acted right, he has done well, though alone; if wrong, the sanction of all mankind will not justify him.

"Dear Father," wrote Miss Summergirl who was spending her first season in the country, "You must let me come home at once, I don't think these are very nice people. I saw them getting potatoes for dinner today, and they got them out of the ground!"

As long as injustice continues in the world, so long will there be a place for anger and a mission for it to perform. But, like fire, while it makes a very good servant, it makes a very bad master. Uncontrolled, the one will destroy a city; the other will ruin character and happiness.

Compliments are the poetical touches which redeem the monotony of prosaic existence. In the intercourse of sympathetic and well-bred people they have a natural place; and it is as pleasant to recognize by word or look the graces and charms of our friends as it is to enjoy and profit by them.

Somewhat Mixed.

Boy—Papa, where's Atoms?
Papa—Athens, you mean, my child.
Boy—No papa; Atoms—the place where people are blown to.
Answer postponed—Tit-Bits.

With a woman her soul should always be at least as well clad as her body.

A crafty old fox once saw some fine bunches of grapes ripening in a vineyard; but far beyond his reach. After gazing at them sometime he said to himself:

"Those grapes may be sour, but judging from the care taken with them, I hardly think so."

He accordingly loped off to the city, and disguising himself as a commission merchant, got them all as soon as they were fully ripened without even the trouble of picking.

This fable teaches us that all roads lead to Rome.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SS.

TOWN OF LITTLE COMPTON.
Office of Tax Collector of Taxes of said town. Sept. 20th, A. D. 1897.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant issued by the Town Treasurer of said town of Little Compton, dated September 8th A. D. 1896, directed to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of said town, and commanding him as such collector to proceed and collect the taxes assessed heretofore, to wit: on August 3d, 1896, on the inhabitants of said town and the ratable property therein.

Inasmuch as George H. Drown and his wife have neglected and refused to pay the tax or taxes assessed in the premises against their ratable property, and the real estate herein after described is liable for said taxes of said Drown and wife and for the payment thereof.

I, Albert Peckham, as said Collector of Taxes for the purpose of collecting the whole of said Drown's and his wife's tax or taxes out of the real estate hereinafter described have made a levy upon a certain parcel of land and the improvements thereon, situated in said Little Compton, and bounded on the North, by land of Edwin Seabury and wife; Easterly, by highway; South, by land of Anna Cowen and Seaconnet Point Land Co.; West, by Seaconnet river, and will sell so much of said real estate as shall be necessary to pay said taxes of said Drown and wife, with interest, cost and expenses, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Town Hall in said town, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

The amount of the principal money of said taxes now due is: Taxes of 1896, $102; and tax of 1896, $78.

ALBERT PECKHAM,
9 25-4w Collector of Taxes.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

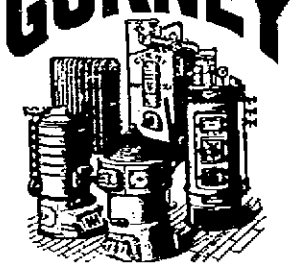
BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgagee deed made by Edwin G. Spooner and Sarah W. Spooner, his wife, to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date April 9th, A. D., 1895, and recorded in Land Evidence of Newport, Mortgages Vol. 30 pages 212 and 213, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY October 23d, A. D. 1897 at twelve o'clock noon on the premises hereinafter described in said City of Newport in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, all the right, title and interest of the said Edwin G. Spooner and Sarah W. Spooner, and of each of them at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to all that certain lot or parcel of land situated in said City of Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and bounded and described, as follows: viz: Northerly, on Channing street; Northeasterly, partly on land of F. A. Stevens and partly on land of William R. Dodge; Southerly, on land of C. C. Watts and Westerly, on Hall avenue, containing thirteen thousand and sixty (13,060) square feet of land, be the same more or less or however otherwise bounded, or described.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee
By GEORGE H. FROUD, Treasurer.
10-2 1w

GURNEY



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PROBATE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested to appear, if they shall see fit, before the Court of Probate of the Town of Tiverton, R. I., to be holden at the Town Hall in said Tiverton, on the third Monday in October, 1897, at nine o'clock A. M., and be heard on the petition of Catherine J. Parker, late of said Tiverton, deceased, praying (through her attorney, William F. Sheffield, Esq.) said Court to cause the dower of said widow, in the lands and premises owned by said deceased, at the time of his death, to be assigned and set out to her.

By order of said Court,
JOHN T. COOK, Clerk.
Probate Clerk's Office,
Tiverton, R. I., October 8th, 1897. 10-9

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 11th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Herbert L. Dyer, guardian on the estates in Rhode Island of

Anne Kenny, Christopher Kenny and Mary Kenny

minors of Dublin, Ireland, presented this day, praying for leave to sell at private sale the interests of his wards in certain parcels of real estate situate in said Newport and particularly described in said petition, for a better and more advantageous investment.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 1st day of November, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT,
10-16 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Harriet DeBlois, of said Newport, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

GEORGE DEBLOIS,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to her, the Executrix named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 25th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT,
10-9 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION in writing, of William Allen and Robert J. Allen of said Newport presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

AGNES ALLAN,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to them, the Executors named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT,
9-2 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhodeisland, holden on Monday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of

HENRY MOORE,

John Moore the father of said Henry joining in said petition, representing himself to be a minor over the age of fourteen years, resident of Dublin, Ireland, and praying this court to approve of Herbert L. Dyer whom he has chosen to be the Guardian of his estate in Rhode Island.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT,
9-2 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing of Catherine M. Connelly and John Connelly representing that their daughter

CATHERINE M. CONNELLY,

is a minor over the age of fourteen years, resident of Dublin, Ireland, and praying this Court to approve of Herbert L. Dyer whom they have chosen to be the guardian of the estate in Rhode Island of said Catherine M. Connelly.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 18th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

WM. H. HAMMETT,
9-2 Probate Clerk.

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM BROPHY, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to her, or to the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

ANNE BROPHY, Executrix.
Newport, R. I., Oct. 2, 1897.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., September 20, A. D. 1897.

JULIA M. BARKER, widow, and others, children of

JOB M. BARKER,

late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate, present to this Court their petition, in writing, praying that James T. Barker, or some other suitable person, be appointed Administrator on the estate of said deceased, according to law.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 18th day of October next, A. D. 1897, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
9 25 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., September 20 A. D. 1897.

THOMAS COGGESHALL, the Administrator on the estate of

SUSAN COGGESHALL,

widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his first and final account therewith, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the 18th day of October next, A. D. 1897, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury*.

ALBERT L. CHASE,
9 25 Probate Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice that they are appointed the Executors of the last will and testament of their father, WILLIAM F. PECKHAM, late of the town of Middletown, R. I., deceased, which will has been duly proved and admitted to record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown and that they have duly qualified themselves as such Executors, by giving bond to said Court. All persons having claims against the estate of said William F. Peckham, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

ARTHUR L. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM CLARENCE PECKHAM,
Executors.
Middletown, R. I., Sept. 25, 1897.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Administrator on the estate of GEORGE T. HAMMOND, late of said Middletown, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to him, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

MELVILLE BULL, Administrator.
Middletown, R. I. September 23, 1897.

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An elegant rich, sweet Wine, Port or Sherry,	per gal. $1.00
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Selected Tale.

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

"Yes, mother, he will come. Of course he will come!" and the girl turned her drawn and anxious young face toward the cottage door, just as if her blind mother could see the action.

It is probable that the old woman divined the longing glance from the change in the girl's tone, for she, too, half turned toward the door. It was a habit these two women had acquired. They constantly looked toward the door for the arrival of one who never came through the long summer days, through the quiet winter evenings; moreover, they rarely spoke of other things; this arrival was the topic of their lives. And now the old woman's life was drawing to a close, as some lives do, without its object. She herself felt it, and her daughter knew it.

There was in both of them a subtle sense of clinging. It was hard to die without touching the reward of a wondrous patience. It was cruel to deprive the girl of this burden, for in most burdens there is a safeguard, in all a duty, and in some the greatest happiness allotted to human existence.

It was no new thing, this waiting for the scapegrace son; the girl had grown up to it, for she would not know her brother should she meet him in the street. Since sight had left the old mother's eyes she had fed her heart upon this hope.

He had left them eighteen years before in a fit of passionate resentment against his father, whose only fault had been too great indulgence for the son of his in old age. Nothing had been too good for dear Stephen—hardly anything had been good enough. Educated at a charity school himself, the simple old clergyman held the mistaken view that no man can be educated above his station.

There are some people who hold this view still, but they cannot do so much longer. Strikes, labor troubles, and the difficulties of domestic service; so-called gentlemen farmers, gentlemen shopkeepers, and lady milliners—above all, a few colonies peopled by university failures—will teach us in time that to educate our sons above their station is to handicap them cruelly in the race for life.

Stephen Leach was one of the early victims of this craze. His father, having risen by the force of his own will and the capabilities of his own mind from the people to the church, held, as such men do, that he had only to give his son a good education to insure his career in life. So everything—even to the old parson's sense of right and wrong—was sacrificed to the education of Stephen Leach at public school and university. Here he met and selected for his friends youths whose futures were insured, and who were only passing through the formula of an education so that no one could say that they were unfit for the snug government appointment, living or inheritance of a more substantial sort that might be waiting for them. Stephen acquired their ways of life without possessing their advantages, and the consequence was something very nearly approaching to ruin for the little country rectory. Not having been a university man himself, the rector did not know that at Oxford or Cambridge, as in the army, one may live according to one's tastes. Stephen Leach had expensive tastes, and he unscrupulously traded on his father's ignorance. He was good-looking, and had a certain brilliancy of manner which "goes down" well at the 'varsity. Everything was well against him, and at last the end came. At last the rector's eyes were opened, and when a narrow minded man's eyes are once opened he usually becomes stony at the heart.

Stephen Leach left England, and before he landed in America his father had departed on a longer journey. The never-do-well had the good grace to send back the little sums of money saved by his mother in her widowhood, and gradually his letters ceased. It was known that he was in Chile, and there was war going on there, and yet the good old lady's faith never wavered.

"He will come, Joyce," she would say, "He will surely come."

And somehow it came to be an understood thing that he was to come in the afternoon, when they were all ready for him—when Joyce had clad her pretty young form in a dark dress, and when the old lady was up and seated in the chair by the fire in winter, by the door in summer. They had never imagined his arrival at another time. It would not be quite the same should he make a mistake and come in the morning, before Joyce had got the house put right.

Yet he never came. A greater infirmation came instead, and at last Joyce suggested that her mother should not get up in bad weather. They both knew what this meant, but the episode passed as others do, and Mrs. Leach was bed-ridden. Still she said:

"He will come, Joyce! He will surely come."

And the girl would go to the window and draw aside the curtains, looking down the quiet country road toward the village.

"Yes, mother, he will come," was her usual answer; and one day she gave a little exclamation of surprise and almost of fear.

"Mother," she exclaimed, "there is someone coming along the road."

The old lady was already sitting up in bed, staring with her sightless orbs toward the window.

Thus they waited. The man stopped opposite the cottage, and the two women heard the latch of the gate. Then Joyce, turning, saw that her mother had fainted. But it was only momentary. By the time she reached the bed her mother had recovered consciousness.

"Go," said the old lady, breathlessly; "go and let him in yourself."

Downstairs on the doorstep the girl found a tall man of thirty or thereabouts with a browner face than English suns could account for. He looked down into her eager eyes with a strange questioning wonder.

"Am I too late?" he asked, in a voice which almost seemed to indicate a hope that it might be so.

"No, Stephen," she answered. "But mother cannot live much longer. You are just in time."

The young man made a hesitating little movement with his right hand and shuffled uneasily on the clean stone step. He was like an actor called suddenly upon the stage, having to knock one of his part. The return of this prodigal was not a dramatic success. No one seemed desirous of learning whether he had lived upon husks or otherwise, and with whom he had eaten. The quiet dignity of the girl, who had remained behind to do all the work and bear all the burden, seemed in some subtle manner to deprive him of any romance that might have attached itself to him. She ignored his half proffered hand, and turning into the little passage led the way upstairs.

Stephen Leach followed silently. He was rather large for the house, and especially for the stairs; moreover, he had a certain barliness of walk, such as is acquired by men living constantly in the open. There was a vagnely paized look in his blue eyes as if they had suddenly been open to his own shortcomings. His attitude towards Joyce was distinctly apologetic.

When he followed the girl across the threshold of their mother's bedroom the old lady was sitting up in bed, holding out trembling hands toward the door.

Here Stephen Leach seemed to know better what to do. He held his mother in his arms while she sobbed and murmured out her joy. He had no words, but his arms meant more than his lips could ever have told.

It would seem that the best part of happiness is the sharing of it with some one else. "Joyce, he has come at last. He has come! Come here. Kiss your brother. This is my first born—my little Steve."

The young man had sunk upon his knees at the bedside, probably because it was the most convenient position. He did not second his mother's proposal with much enthusiasm. Altogether he did not seem to have discovered much sympathy with his sister whom he had left in her cradle.

Joyce came forward and leaned over the bed to kiss her brother while the old lady's hands joined theirs. Just as her fresh young lips came within reach he turned his face aside, so that the kiss fell on barren ground on his tanned cheek.

"Joyce," continued the old lady feverishly, "I am not afraid to die now, for Stephen is here. Your brother will take care of you, dear, when I am gone."

It was strange that Stephen had not spoken yet, and it was perhaps just as well, because there are occasions in life when men do wisely to keep silent.

"He is strong," the proud mother went on, "I can feel it. His hands are large and steady and quiet, and his arms are big and very hard."

The young man knelt upright and submitted gravely to this maternal inventory.

"Yes," she said, "I knew he would grow to be a big man. His little fingers were so strong—he hurt me sometimes. What a great mustache! I knew you had been a soldier. And the skin of your face is brown and a little rough. What is this? what is this, Stephen, dear? It this a wound?"

"Yes," answered the prodigal, speaking for the first time. "This is a sword cut. I got that in the last war. I am a colonel in the Chilean army, or was, before I resigned." The old lady's sightless eyes were fixed on his face as if listening for the echo of another voice in his deep, quiet tones.

"Your voice is deeper than your father's ever was," she said, and all the while her trembling fingers moved lovingly over his face, touching the deep cut from cheek bone to jaw with soft inquiry. "This must have been very near your eye, Stephen. Promise me, dear, no more soldiering."

"I promise that," he replied, without raising his eyes.

Such was the home-coming of the prodigal. After all he arrived at the right moment in the afternoon, when the house was ready. It sometimes does happen so in real life, and not only in books. There is a great deal that might be altered in this world, but sometimes, by a mere chance, things come about rightly. And yet there was something wrong, something subtle, which the dying woman's duller senses failed to detect. Her son, her Stephen, was quiet and had not much to say for himself. He apparently had the habit of taking things as they came. There was no enthusiasm, but rather a restraint in his manner, more especially toward Joyce.

The girl noticed it, but even her small experience of humankind had taught her that large, fair-skinned men are often thus. They are not "de ceux qui s' expliquent," but go through life placidly, leaving unsaid and undone many things which some think they ought to say and do.

After the first excitement of the return was over it became glaringly apparent that Stephen had just arrived in time. His mother fell into a happy sleep before sunset, and when the active young doctor came a little later in the evening he shook his head.

"Yes," he said, "I see that she is asleep and quiet—too quiet. Some cold people have it."

For the first time Joyce's courage seemed to give way. When she had been alone she was brave enough, but now that her brother was there, womanlike, she seemed to turn to him with a sudden fear. They stood side by side near the bed, and the young doctor involuntarily watched them. Stephen had taken her hand in his with that silent sympathy which was so natural and so eloquent. He said nothing, this big, sun-stained youth. He did not even glance down at his sister, who stood, small, soft-eyed, and gentle at his side.

The doctor knew something of the history of the small family thus momentarily united, and he had always feared that if Stephen Leach did return it would only kill his mother. This, indeed, seemed to be the result about to follow.

Presently the doctor took his leave. He was a young man engaged in getting together a good practice; and in his own interest he had been forced to give up waiting for his patients to finish dying.

"I am glad you are here," he said to Stephen, who accompanied him to the door. "It would not do for your sister to be alone; this may go on for a couple of days."

It did not go on for a couple of days, but Mrs. Leach lived through that night in the same semi-comatose state. The two watchers sat in her room until supper-time, when they left their mother in charge of a hired nurse, whose services Joyce had been forced to seek.

After supper Stephen Leach seemed at last to find his tongue, and he talked in his quiet, almost gentle voice, such as some men possess, not about himself or the past, but about Joyce and the future. In a deliberate, businesslike way he proceeded to investigate the affairs of the dying woman and the prospects of her daughter; in a word, he asserted his authority as a brother, and Joyce was relieved and happy to obey him.

It is not in times of gayety that friendships are formed, but in sorrow or suspense. During that long evening this brother and sister suddenly became intimate, more so than months of prosperous intercourse could have made them. At ten o'clock Stephen quietly insisted that Joyce should go to bed, while he lay down, all dressed, on the sofa in the dining-room.

"I shall sleep perfectly; it is not the first time I have slept in my clothes," he said, simply.

They went upstairs together and told the nurse of this arrangement. Joyce remained some moments by the bedside watching her mother's peaceful sleep, and when she returned she found that Stephen had quietly slipped away. Wondering vaguely whether he had intentionally solved her difficulty as to the fraternal good-night, she went to her own room.

The next morning Mrs. Leach was fully conscious and appeared to be stronger; nevertheless she knew that the end was near. She called her two children to her bedside, and, turning her blind eyes toward them, spoke in broken sentences:

"I am ready now—I am ready," she said. "Dear, I am going to your father—and I . . . thank God, I can tell him that I left you together. I always knew Stephen would come back. I found it written everywhere in the Bible—kiss me, dear!"

The man leaned over the bed and kissed her.

"Ah," she sighed, "now I wish I could see you—just once before I die; Joyce!" she added, suddenly turning to her daughter, who stood at the other side of the bed, "tell me what he is like. But I know . . . I know—I feel it. Listen! He is tall and spare, like his father. His hair is black, like his father's—it was black before he went away. His eyes, I know, were dark—almost black. He is pale—like a Spaniard!"

Joyce looked across the bed with slow horror dawning in her face, looked into a pair of blue eyes beneath tawny hair, cut short, as a soldier's hair should be. She looked upon a man big, broad, fair—English from crown to toe—and the quiet command of his lips and eyes made her say:

"Yes, mother, yes."

For some moments there was silence. Joyce stood pale and breathless, wondering what this might mean . . . . Then the dying woman spoke again. "Kiss me," she said, "I . . . am going. Stephen dear; my first born! And now, Joyce . . . and now kiss each other—across the bed! I want to hear it . . . I want . . . to tell . . . your . . father."

With a last effort she raised her hands, seeking their heads. At first Joyce hesitated, then she leaned forward, and the old woman's chilled fingers pressed their lips together. That was the end.

Half an hour afterward Joyce and this man stood facing each other in the little dining-room. He began his explanation at once.

"Stephen," he said, "was shot—out there—as a traitor. I could not tell her that! I did not mean to do this, but what else could I do?"

He paused, moved toward the door with that strange hesitation which she had noticed on his arrival. At the door he turned to justify himself.

"I still think," he said, gravely, "that it was the best thing to do."

Joyce made no answer. The tears stood in her eyes. There was something very pathetic in the distress of this strong man, facing, as it were, an emergency of which he felt the delicacy to be beyond his cleverness to handle.

"Last night," he went on, "I made all the necessary arrangements for your future—just as Stephen would have made them—as a brother might have done. I . . . He and I were brother officers in a very wild army. Your brother was not a good man. None of us were."

His hand was on the door.

"He asked me to come and tell you," he added. "I shall go back now."

They stood thus, he watching her face with his honest, soft blue eyes, she failing to meet his glance.

"May I come back again?" he asked suddenly.

She gave a little gasp, but made no answer.

"I will come back in six months," he announced quietly, and then closed the door behind him.—The Cornhill Magazine.

Old Settlers' Yarns.

They were two old pioneers of Upper Michigan entertaining the gullible resorters, says the Detroit Free Press.

"When I first came to this section," said the veteran who owns a log cabin, a flatboat and a turnip patch, "we had a good deal of trouble with bears. They'd come sniffin' 'round the shanty at night and you could go out any mornin' and lay in a stock of bear beef. 'Bout the best luck I ever had was one fall when I was pokin' about just beyant the clearin', I was shovin' a bullet home with an iron ramrod when I see a she bear and three cubs comin' toward me. They see me at the same time and all went up in a row on their hind legs. Of course, I was naturally excited and banged away. When the smoke cleared there was them four bears strung on that ramrod and there wasn't a good kick left in none of 'em."

The other entertainer looked troubled for a few seconds, but soonsed rallied and looked as honest as an owl.

"Hank," he began, "you mus' recalleck that red cow o' mine. There was the beatinest critter I ever see. She could ketch more fish than any a man in the settlement. She wasn't no expense 'cause she could steal a livin' the year round. She could pick a lock with her horns, an' ole Jim Clayler swears he see her climb a tree after a black bear once. I won't make no affidavy to that, but I know she used to bring in bear regaler. She could do more with them horns o' hern than any man could with a rifle. Wasn't she a corker, Hank?"

"I hain't splainin' this here yarn, Lige," declared the other pioneer, who was plainly jealous, "but the only cow you ever owned since you come up here was a mooley."

Though they are both old, they are as tough as pine knots, and it took five minutes to part them. The friendship of years is broken, and each declares the other the prince of liars.

Monument to Harriet Beecher Stowe.

There has been erected at the grave of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, in the private cemetery belonging to the Theological Seminary and Phillips Academy at Andover, a cross, bearing the following inscriptions: On the plinth, "A tribute of loving remembrance, erected by her children;" on the base, "1811, Harriet Beecher Stowe, 1896;" and on the subbase, "Her children shall rise up and call her blessed." The cross is of Aberdeen granite, sub-base of American granite. It is twelve feet high, in the form of the Celtic cross. Over the grave of her husband, at the left, is a recumbent Latin cross of Wellesley granite; and at the right a white marble cross, erected in memory of the son, Henry Ellis Beecher Stowe, who was drowned at Dartmouth College in 1857.

Mrs. Stowe's family have declined offers for the erection of a monument by the children of the country or by contributions from the race she did so much to free, or by gifts from any other source, claiming for themselves the privilege, while acknowledging the friendliness and sympathy of those who have approached them on the subject. The children, in choosing the form of the memorial, were guided by an expressed preference of their mother. The result is beautiful and fitting, suited to her character and fame and to the place in which it stands.

The Youth's Companion tells a story of a hospital physician who, in making the rounds of the institution in the performance of his regular duties, had visited and prescribed for all the sick inmates except one, an irritable, fretful and troublesome young man, who had arrived only a few hours before, and of whose presence the doctor had not been advised.

"Well," he said, looking at his watch, "I believe I have seen all the patients, have I not?"

"Yes, sare," replied the attendant, a recent importation from the other side of the ocean, "but sare is an impatient in ze next room who ees very seek."

PRACTICAL painters everywhere use and recommend Pure White Lead (see list of brands which are genuine) and Pure Linseed Oil because they make not only the cheapest but by far the best paint. In fact you cannot afford to use anything else.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors, besides cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., ATLANTIC BRANCH,
287 Pearl Street, New York.

Divers's Experience with a Locomotive.

The raising of a locomotive from the Chicago River, near Kinzie street, Chicago, has been accomplished by the Chicago Dredging and Dry Dock Company. The engine and tender of a suburban train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway fell into the river at the open drawbridge, the engine lying in about eighteen feet of water. After lifting out the tender and the engine truck by means of a derrick, a diver was sent down and found that the engine lay almost on its side, with the front end sunk about four feet in the mud. The diver passed a line under the forward end of the boiler, and thus a heavy chain was passed under, while another chain was fastened inside the firebox door.

The chains were attached to two scows, partly filled with water, and on the water being pumped out the locomotive was raised sufficiently to enable it to be moved across the river, and there let go at a point where there was more room for getting it ashore. The two scows were then placed on either side of the submerged engine, and chains attached to the four driving wheels and the smokebox were carried up to six heavy timber levers carried on fourteen feet of blocking on the scows. These were operated by jackscrews, toggles gripping the chains while the levers were lowered for another lift. When the engine was raised between the scows they were swung round to drop it on a temporary track laid down the bank. The work was done by fourteen men, and, owing to the small space available, about seven days were required to do it.

The Delicious Guinea Pig.

We do not yet appreciate the tailless cavy, or guinea pig, as an article of human food. In France they sell them for rabbits, and there are three farms in this country where they are reared, and which export them to France, one farmer alone exporting over 150,000 of the little beasts. The flavor of the meat is said to be identical with that of rabbit meat. These animals need constant attention to keep them out of mischief, as they are little demons to fight, and they have a habit of chewing up whatever fragments they find scattered about till they die of gastric congestion. In their habits they are subject to unaccountable panics, and often rush about squeaking, and then huddle together quietly for the rest of the day. They are very prolific, and the young are not blind like the young of the rabbit, and often when only two days old, it is said, will eat grass and sop.

On the farm they are fed on sop made of milk and stale but not sour bread, along with green stuff, barley and hay. In guinea pig farming, as in quail farming, it is admitted that large profits are made—due, no doubt, to the fact that there is so little competition. Probably the rabbit you so much enjoyed at your hotel dinners when touring in France was simply the humble cavy dressed up.

No More Iron Corsets.

Few women can dispense with corsets, for with a close-fitting bodice a corset is a necessity, but it should be made to fit the body and should be of firm yet pliable materials. The time is fortunately over when the body of the elegante was pressed into iron vises, as she stood with arms uplifted high above her head, to narrow the muscles, while she was laced up by her maid.

Sometimes a burglar only succeeds in damaging the lock of a safe so that the combination won't work. Next morning the bank officers can't get at their own money. There may be millions in the safe, but if their credit depended on getting at it in a hurry they would be bankrupt, simply because the combination won't work.

A sick man is in very much the same fix about getting at the nourishment he needs to keep him alive. There is plenty of good food at hand, but his digestive organism is out of order; the nutritive "combination" of his system won't work. He can't possibly get at the nourishment contained in the food. He takes it into his stomach, but it does him no good. It isn't made into good blood. He is just as badly off as if the food was locked up where he couldn't touch it. He gets no strength or health out of it.

All these maldnutritive conditions have a perfect and scientific remedy in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the nutritive "combination" of the system into perfect working order. It gives the digestive and blood-making organs power to make pure, red, healthy blood, and pour it into the circulation abundantly and rapidly.

It drives out all bilious poisons and scrofulous germs, cures indigestion, liver complaint, nervousness and neuralgia, and builds up solid flesh, active power and nerve force.

Mrs. Rebecca F. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "I was so sick with dyspepsia that I could not eat anything for over four months. I had to starve myself, as nothing would stay on my stomach. I was so badly off I could not eat even a cracker. I thought I was going to die. I weighed only 85 pounds. I tried almost everything, and nothing did me any good, until I took two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I am now as well as I ever was, and weigh 125 pounds."

ALASKAN OUTFIT.

CLOTHES AND SUPPLIES NEEDED BY YUKON GOLD MINERS.

A Returned Prospector Makes an Estimate of What Will Be Required to Cope Successfully With the Frozen El Dorado—Food for a Year Necessary.

Thomas Cook, who has been a miner for nineteen years, and is among those who came down on the Excelsior after making a lucky strike on the Klondike, prepared at the request of the Examiner the following approximate estimate of the requirements of a Yukon miner for one year. These figures are on the side of conservatism, as they are based on his own experience, and he admits that he is rather below than above the average. The prices quoted, except in the case of such articles as moccasins, mittens and the "Parkee," which are obtainable in Alaska and the Yukon country of the Northwest, are about current rates in

A KLONDIKE OUTFIT.

San Francisco. If these supplies were purchased at Dawson the prices would be from three to four times as much. Mr. Cook warns any man against the folly of going to the mines without at least as good a stock as is enumerated here. His advice is: "Get plenty of staples and get the best clothes obtainable of the kind named."

SUPPLIES.

500	pounds	flour	$12 50
100	"	oatmeal	6 00
100	"	beans	2 35
24	"	coffee at 30 cents	7 20
24	"	tea at 50 cents	12 00
100	"	bacon at 14 cents	14 00
100	"	dried potatoes at 5 cents	5 00
50	"	dried vegetables at 5 cents	2 50
100	"	dried fruits at 6 cents	6 00
25	"	(2 cases) condensed milk	2 50
5	"	baking powder	2 50
5	"	salt and pepper	1 00
50	"	canned butter at 25 cents	12 50
30	"	lard at 10 cents	3 00
25	"	rice at 5 cents	1 25
20	"	tools	15 00
50	"	stove and cooking utensils	10 00
2	"	matches and miscellany	1 50
1310	pounds.	Total supplies	$116 80

OUTFIT.

Three suits woolen underclothes	$12 00
Three woolen overshirts	6 00
Two pairs overalls	2 00
Six pairs woolen stockings	6 00
Two pairs blankets	16 00
One fox-skin robe	50 00
One reindeer "parkee," covering head and reaching to the knees	12 00
Three Paris caribou mittens	6 00
Two fur caps	5 00
Two pairs rubber boots	7 00
Three pairs moccasins	9 00
One pair "mucklucks"	5 00
One woolen "Mackinaw," a sort of woolen sweater	10 00
Two sweaters (extra thick)	8 00
Weight, 120 pounds. Total outfit	$157 00
1310 pounds of supplies	$116 80
Grand total, 1430 pounds	$273 80

Mr. Cook drew attention to the fact that the miner should follow the biblical instruction and put money in his purse. Many small articles will be needed at Dawson City, and if the prospector goes by way of Juneau there are guides to pay and a sled and dogs to hire. Some of the clothes will last longer than a year, but the quantity fit for service at the end of that time will be very limited.—San Francisco Examiner.

A Prolific Crop.

If an English court decision should become law in the United States (i. e., "that damages may be collected from willful liars," Uncle Sam could easily pay the national debt from the Klondyke district alone.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE HOUSEWIFE.

PASTEURIZING MILK AT HOME.

Ways In Which Can Be Done With Little Cost and Effort—The Home Doctor—Hanger for Fine Bodices—A Useful Fad—Cleaning a White Veil.

A friend of mine has pasteurized successfully by taking any ordinary bottles, filling with milk to the neck or a little below, placing a stopper of cotton batting in the neck, then setting on a thin strip of wood, or inverted pie plate, which has been perforated, in a thin basin or pail of water. The whole is then heated until the milk shows a temperature of nearly 150 degrees. The bottle is then stoppered and the pail and contents are removed to the back of the stove, where the temperature will remain fairly constant for twenty minutes, especially if covered with some non-conducting material, as a cloth or dry towel or the pail cover. At the end of the twenty minutes the bottles are removed and set in warm water, which is gradually cooled and then iced. The bottle may finally be put in the refrigerator after being partially chilled in water.

Pasteurizing may also be accomplished with equally good, if not better, results in tin vessels, either a double boiler oatmeal cooker or two dishes of suitable capacity, one with a diameter two inches shorter than the other. The water is poured into the outer dish at boiling point, the milk dish and contents being set in at once and the milk constantly stirred until its temperature is 150 degrees. It is then removed for a moment, while the water in the outer dish is tempered to the same, or to a degree or two higher. The milk is then set back into the boiler, put to one side and closely covered and wrapped in order to retain the heat for fifteen or twenty minutes.

If the object of pasteurizing be to destroy the bacillus of tuberculosis a minimum temperature of 140 degrees should be maintained for fifteen minutes, or 140 degrees for half an hour.

In all pasteurizing work the sudden chilling of 50 degrees of thereabouts is imperative. The milk should be kept covered and at as low a temperature as can be obtained. Treated in this manner pasteurized milk will be found to have a delightfully sweet, pure taste, long after the common milk has lost its freshness. On the average it keeps from six to thirty-six hours longer than unpasteurized milk in the same temperature.

The Home Doctor.

Catarrh of the Stomach.—In chronic catarrh of the stomach, where the tongue is heavily coated with a white fur, one or two drops of tincture of nux vomica, in water, every two hours or oftener, will often clean the tongue in thirty-six or forty-eight hours.

Cure for Corns.—Place the feet for half an hour two or three nights successively in a pretty strong solution of soda. The alkali dissolves the indurated cuticle, and the corn falls out spontaneously, leaving a small cavity which soon fills up.

To Prevent Cold Feet.—Stand erect and very gradually lift one's self up on the tips of the toes, so as to put all the tendons of the feet at full strain. This is not to hop or to jump up and down, but simply to rise—the slower the better—upon tiptoe.

Burns or Scalds.—For a burn or scald, make a paste of common baking soda and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken, apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh.

Gray Hair.—Take half a tumbler of strong tea and apply it to the hair with maidenhair fern as if it were a sponge. A little licorice might be added. This is a sure restorer of the coloring matter. It is slow in acting, but after two months there is a perceptible change. Rub the roots of the hair every day. This has been proved to be of real benefit. Maidenhair fern is recommended by an Italian doctor as a sure restorer of the natural coloring matter of the hair.

Bleeding at the Nose.—The best remedy for bleeding at the nose is in the vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in chewing. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be inserted, to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it; but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, even in the severest cases.

To Increase the Weight.—Eat to the extent of satisfying a natural appetite, of fat meats, butter, cream, milk, cocoa, chocolate, bread, potatoes, peas, parsnips, carrots, beets, farinaceous foods, as Indian corn, rice, tapioca, sago, cornstarch, pastry, custards, oatmeal sugar, sweet wines and ale. Sleep all you can and don't worry or fret.

Cure for Earache.—There is no complaint so painful, and especially in children, as earach. A simple relief for this distressing pain is to make a funnel of a piece of stiff paper and then dip a small piece of cotton in chloroform and place in the funnel. Insert the apex of the funnel in the ear and blow in the large end, thus blowing the fumes of the chloroform in the ear, when usually the pain will be quickly relieved.

Hanger For Fine Bodices.

An article that was found very salable at a recent church fair was a dress-hanger for fine bodices. The wire hanger is taken and covered with ribbon by sewing two lengths of three-inch ribbon together at each edge, the hanger, of course, slipped in before the second seam is closed. The ring by which the whole is suspended is wound with ribbon and finished with a handsome bow. This bow comes out at the neck of the bodice, and it will be seen that a row of dainty waists thus suspended is a very satisfactory sight to the woman who likes her belongings attractive to the last detail. At the little fair referred to, where there happened to be a number of wealthy summer residents present, orders came in for these hangers in sets of a dozen. They were sold at $1 each. Taffeta ribbon is the best ribbon to buy, and pale shades the most suitable colors to select.

Everlasting.

The tramp is an improvement on the bicycle, in that his tire never wears out.—Boston Courier.

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the next 30 days we offer our entire line of
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Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.
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NECK WEAR
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All kinds of herbs in general use are kept on sale at the
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STAMPS AS CURRENCY

STILL USED TO A GREAT EXTENT FOR THAT PURPOSE.

Easy to Put In Letters, and Accepted as Money by People That Afterward Sell Them to Brokers Who In Turn Dispose of Them.

"One of what may be termed the unique or unexpected ways of making money," said a postal official, "is the handling of stamps which have been used as currency."

Stamps have been always used in this way, and as a matter of business convenience persons have become brokers in them and realized fortunes. The value of a stamp should always be close to that of the national currency, and that it is so, is proved by the fact that only a small commission can be realized in their transference.

Postage stamps are used very considerably for purposes of remittance and in this way they accumulate in places where there is little use for them. In order to realize on their value immediately the stamp broker comes into requisition. In several of the largest cities of the Union there are a number of these people who make it a profitable business to buy and sell stamps. They get from the persons from whom they buy about 6 per cent. discount and sell for a discount of 3 per cent., so that they make 3 cents on every dollar's worth.

The adoption of the water mark by the postal authorities was forced by the action of a Chicago counterfeiting gang. Their carelessness in disposing of the stamps led to the discovery of their scheme. Instead of waiting for the slow disposal of their counterfeit stamps, they rushed matters by offering them for sale at large discount. Their advertisements suggested that there must be some fraud about the matter, and detectives were put on their track, who promptly ran them down.

"Business is slack in all lines now," said a stamp broker interviewed on the subject. "We have been in the stamp business for a number of years. There are a few others in the city who have devoted themselves entirely to the handling of stamps, and others who are money brokers as well. I know that large fortunes have been made in this line by the legitimate dealers. Others who handle stamps and are not too particular over the way they get them make lots of money. In my opinion there are a great many stamps stolen from the large firms by their employees. Pilfering on a small scale is very common. The British firms have a plan of perforating the stamps used by them, which prevents their clerks from stealing and disposing of them. I have never seen any stamps perforated in that way here, but the plan will probably be adopted by some of our large mercantile houses sooner or later. I get these perforated stamps from British India also on correspondence. Like every other business, ours is one which must be understood thoroughly. For instance, the stamps of some countries, after a certain time, are demonetized. Then they are of no value to the holders. All United States stamps are redeemable except those issued prior to 1861. Those from Great Britain or any British colonies are also always redeemable."

A man who is reputed to have made a fortune in the business said: "Times have changed for the worse in the last few years in the stamp line. Fortunes were realized when money was plentiful in the country through handling stamps, and some pretty big ones at that. Then there were large profits and more business. The publishers of newspapers used to get in thousands of dollars' worth in the course of a short time, and we took them at a good discount to sell them to those in other lines of business who wanted them. The merchants and others who use stamps come to us for them in preference to going to the Post-office, because we allow them the discount. Sometimes also they want to sell one denomination and buy another."

A man who has probably made more money than any other does business with Wall street concerns. He confines himself principally to that branch. Another who does an extensive business gets his supplies from the Eastern papers who have them to dispose of.—New York News.

First Use of Marconi System of Telegraphy.

Sark, the smallest of the Channel Islands, will be the first British possession in which the postoffice will use the Marconi system of telegraphy without wires. The island has now no telegraphic communication with the outside world, and is often cut off entirely by the fogs and storms.—Boston Globe.

A Useful Fad.

In the search for something to occupy women whose minds are not absorbed in the details of daily economy, the manuscript cook book, a necessity to earlier generations, is on the way to become a fad. The modern compilations are encased in costly covers, for which the art of the binder is taxed to devise symbolic variety. In some instances characteristic head and tail pieces, done in water color, are employed as a decorative note. To these collections, only rare, exceptional and unpublished culinary formulas are admitted. In former times these manuscript cook books were indispensable. They were handed down from mother to daughter as heirlooms of great value. They covered a wide range. Not only did they tell how to prepare all kinds of food, but they were also encyclopedias of domestic life.

Cleansing a White Veil.

To cleanse a white face veil, dip it up and down in lukewarm water, to which a little ammonia has been added. Then rinse in clear tepid water and spread it upon a mirror or window pane. Patience and care must be exercised if the edges are scolloped so that each point will keep its original form. The best method is to hold the scolloped edge of the veil in the hands during the washing; then the scollops will not get so badly out of shape.

How to Remove a Tight Ring.

Take a long thread of silk and put one end under the ring and draw it through several inches, holding it with the thumb in the palm of the hand. Then wind the long end of the silk tightly around the finger down to the nail. Take hold of the short end of the silk, and, holding it toward the finger end, unwind it, and the silk pressing against it will withdraw it.

To Remove Mildew.

To remove mildew from white cotton materials dissolve one and one-half ounces of chloride of lime in one quart of boiling water. Strain the liquid threw a thick cloth and soak the mildewed spots in this liquid for several hours and then rinse thoroughly in clean water. Wet the goods before putting them to soak.

Good Sense versus Style.

The decree of fashion, as stated elsewhere, states that no skirts shall be worn by boys over three years of age, and at five they shall be promoted to formal dress as represented by the Tuxedo jacket in black serge. While it is neither our function nor our purpose to dispute the fact, it does come within our rights to question its wisdom and to urge the inartistic result as a reason for defying the mode in order that the tiny men may be decked with truer artistic spirit. So long as kilts were worn, and filled the interim between babyhood and boyhood, there was little to criticise. The short, chubby legs were free of entangling petticoats, yet clothed in a way to insure grace. The mites of to-day, with trousers fitted tight and snug, are often caricatures and in themselves offer a text for urgent protest.

By all means let us so clothe our boys that they may be free from incumbrance, that every opportunity for health and development may be theirs; but, while we are doing that, let us also remember that responsibilities and manhood come apace, strive to hinder them as we will. The dignity of black suits, miniatures of those worn by mature men, may well be postponed for a few years. While it is always wise to follow the prevailing style, and injudicious, if not cruel, to force children to wear garments out of date or unlike their neighbors, modification is always possible. And when Madam la Mode becomes unreasonable, or runs to extremes, she requires to be brought back within the realm of good sense as surely as does any other ruler who shows symptoms of abusing the power entrusted to her care.

Ask Your DRUGGIST for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Allays Inflammation, Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c. Trial Size 10c at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

"LYKENS VALLEY" COAL,

NOW DISCHARGING BY

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & Co

TWO CARGOES LYKENS VALLEY and "CORBIN" REDASH

COAL!

Stove and Chestnut Sizes.

Woman's Dep't.

The Art of Being Lovely at Home.

We were talking about the fine arts, and my visitor said, "Do you know what I consider the finest, hardest, highest art of them all?"

"Do tell me."

"The art of being lovely at home." And then I fell to thinking what the cultivation of that art means. It really is bringing the Christ spirit into home life, is it not?

At once I contrasted two homes where I am acquainted. In No. 1 there is a brilliant daughter, who is the delight of every fireside except her own. Her indulgent father, a very interesting man, is blind, and he hires a young man to read to him. The reader does it by the hour and for money only, and of course there is no companionship and no inspiration to it. The daughter reads and studies and is always picking up something in the thought-world which is interesting. But she never tells it at her own table. If the Tennyson poem or the latest essay has brought her an inspiration, she saves it for her coterie or for the coffee club, where occasionally a real, live author meets with her. She does not waste her talk on unappreciative people. If she could only know it, that mother whose early opportunities were small, but whose mental powers are good, would be the very most appreciative listener who could be found. And those younger brothers and sisters whom the oldest daughter looks down upon as "children" would care more for attention and little courtesies than any strangers possibly could. In fact, no one appreciates good manners and courtesy more than children.

The older sister talks gossip and the merest commonplaces in her own family when she takes the trouble to talk at all. She is often gloomy and low-spirited because her surroundings are not more congenial. Her father, who was invited through the thoughtfulness of a neighbor to a club meeting where his daughter took part in a discussion, could scarcely believe that his daughter was the bright talker. Ah! what an uplift she could bring to that home if she only would.

Home No. 2 has an older sister who never dreams that she has any special gift. But she has, and it is this—the gift of making the people in her own home comfortable and happy. Not that she is not felt outside her home and is not interested in church work and study and her club, but it just seems that in her own home she is brightest, and sweetest, and best. She has the gift of seeing and using funny things, and of course her fun is never personal ridicule, nor does it relate to anybody's physical infirmity. But she gets so much fun out of family happenings and out of her reading, and she sets it out in such a comical way, that one can not help enjoying it. You remember in "Little Women" how Jo had this faculty and how much fun they got out of their daily life, which otherwise would have been very trying. Their very shifts to save money and live on a slender purse, and their failures in cookery, were irresistibly funny.

This older sister in Home No. 2 finds in her history and classics and in the poems read in her club, material for most charming stories to be retold at the dining table or to interest the children when they have measles and have to be shut into a dark room. Think of the education she is giving those younger brothers and sisters in this way. She has created such an atmosphere of sunshine in that home that even the servant girl and the sorrowful old aunt feel unwilling to have her away for a single day. Of course father and mother depend upon "our daughter" far more than the blessed child can know, and the brothers and sisters turn toward her as flowers turn toward the sun.

A college president was asked by a young man his advice as to what sort of a girl to marry. "Go into a large family, and take the oldest daughter."

That depends. The oldest daughter in home No. 2 would be worth her weight in gold.—Jennie M. Bingham in Central Christian Advocate.

Senator Hoar on Politics.

At the dedication of the new State Normal School at North Adams, Mass., recently, Senator George F. Hoar greatly delighted his audience by his beautiful tributes to education and to women. True to his convictions, Senator Hoar used the opportunity to speak an effective word for the greatest of pending reforms. He said in part:

I am told that this is to be a school for the training of teachers of both sexes. If that be true, of course far the larger share of it is to belong to women. You are to make good women of your pupils, and teach them the secret of making good women of theirs. Whatever we may think of the movement for what is called "women's rights," whether you believe, as I do, that there never will be a perfect republic until the vote of the wife and mother is counted in determining its administration, you will, I am sure, all agree with Emerson, who, when the question was put, "What is civilization?" said, "I answer the power of good women." The women of Massachusetts, whether their votes be counted or not, are taking already a large share in the highest politics of the State. When Clara Barton—to-day beyond all competition the foremost and most illustrious citizen of Massachusetts—penetrates the barbarism of Turkey on a mission of peace, another and a better Red Cross knight; when Clara Leonard reforms and reorganizes our institutions of charity, or when Mrs. Johnson wakes again the slumbering soul in the bosom of the most fallen and degraded of her sex, they are taking a large and noble share in the administration of the State. What uncounted thousands of homes are better and purer for the eloquent pleadings of Mary Livermore! What millions of soldiers have marched and will march to victory inspired by the triumphant strain of the Battle Hymn of the Republic. "As he died to make men holy, let us die to make them free!" Some people call these things philanthropy. I call them a higher and purer and better politics.

Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has entrusted the promised revolution in down-town street cleaning to the management of a woman. To Mrs. A. E. Paul has been given the task of redeeming Chicago's main thoroughfares. When Mrs. Paul marshalled a troop of twenty-five men in military order, with brooms perched upon their shoulders, down Washington Street, the work of keeping down-town streets and crossings free from refuse was begun. Henceforth, business men and citizens will see discipline in the street-cleaning force. Mayor Harrison is determined to have clean streets and sanitary conditions in the alleys. Unless all signs fail, Mrs. Paul will be Chicago's Colonel Waring. She will have complete charge of all the street cleaning and garbage forces in the business district.

A whale recently captured in Arctic waters was found to have imbedded in its side a harpoon belonging to a whaling vessel that had been out of service nearly half a century.

How Jane Struggled with Grammar.

Little Jane had been repeatedly reproved for doing violence to the moods and tenses of the verb "to be." She would say, "I be" instead of "I am," and for a time it seemed as if no one could prevent it. Finally, Aunt Kate made a rule not to answer an incorrect question, but to wait until it was corrected, says the Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

One day the two sat together, Aunt Kate busy with embroidery, and little Jane over her dolls. Presently doll society became tedious; and the child's attention was attracted to the embroidery frame.

"Aunt Kate," said she, "please tell me what that is going to be."

But Aunt Kate was counting, and did not answer.

Fatal word "be!" It was her old enemy, and to it alone could the child address the silence that followed.

"Aunt Kate," she persisted with an honest attempt to correct her mistake, "please tell me what this is going to am."

Aunt Kate sat silently counting, though her lip curled with amusement.

Jane sighed, but made another patient effort. "Will you please tell me what this is going to are?"

Aunt Kate counted on, perhaps by this time actuated by a wicked desire to know what would come next.

The little girl gathered her energies for one last and great effort, and said: "Aunt Kate, what am that going to are?"

What Standard Oil Has Done.

The Standard Oil Company is probably the best example of the pure trust form of organization. It was the first in the field, has had the most abuse and lived the longest, and hence is the most representative. I have looked this up also. It was organized in 1872, and prior to that time oil was poor and even dangerous to use. Exploding lamps were of daily occurrence. With the organization of the trust the capital that was previously scattered among a large number of small concerns was concentrated, and the skillful knowledge of the best concern was applied to the methods of all. Immediately there began a series of experiments for improving the quality as well as reducing the cost of refining and transporting oil. Among these economies was a system of pipe lines, by which oil can be directly pumped from the wells to the refineries at the great centers. There were two such lines reaching New York; one each to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Chicago. This was a saving of over 50 per cent. in the cost of transportation.

In other departments of the business I find that similar economies have been developed. In the manufacture of barrels the cost has been reduced to an aggregate of nearly $1,000,000 a year. In the manufacture of tin cans a saving of 50 per cent. has been made since 1874. Since the company uses about 30,000,000 tin cans in a year, this economy amounts to a saving of about $1,500,000 annually. It is the same with the wooden cases, where the price has been reduced from 20 to 13 cents since 1874, an actual saving of $1,250,000. As the result of these economies and improvements in the methods of refining, which the greater concentration of capital has made possible, the quality of the oil has been improved, the explosive element having been eliminated and the illuminating quality greatly increased; and the price to the consumer has been reduced from 24 3-100 cents per gallon to 6½ cents per gallon, or over 75 per cent.—Ex-Governor Flower in Gunton's.

Where Labor Unions Fail.

Unionists and labor leaders ought clearly to recognize that they hold a distinct position in the existing capitalist and wages system of industry, and that their function is to see to it that in the general progress of industry the labor side does not lag behind. Their concern is, always, with the maintenance or increase of wage rates, the shortening of working hours, improvement of the conditions under which they work and live and of the quality of the service which they render, and elevation of the standard of social life and culture of the laboring class. The moment a labor organization neglects these fields of endeavor and becomes an organ of revolutionary theories of reconstruction, such as socialism or the single tax, it ceases to be a legitimate trade union. Its influence for good under the present order disappears, and it becomes a propagandist of doctrines which involve the destruction of the forces through which labor now obtains its advancement. Logically, it becomes opposed to the very things for which it formerly struggled, namely, better wages and working conditions and shorter hours; because to gain any of these benefits means to perpetuate the industrial system under which they are gained, and hence to delay the social revolution.—Gunton's Magazine for October.

The Status of Woman in France.

For fifty years woman in this country has owned her own property, so that now there is no American, probably, who ever thinks of a woman as a human being who parts with all her possessions at her marriage. It is true that she may often surrender her spiritual possessions, and in some parts of the country, where a certain unwritten law has been recently declared, she may herself be so far considered as mere personalty that her consent, otherwise her free will, plays no part in the issue which her husband settles summarily; but her visible possessions are her own; the moneys and lands that she brings and all that she earns belong to her, and the law gives her all the protection against the wrongs of husband, as of others, of which human crudity is capable. In England a married woman's property act was passed in 1882. The Danish woman has had the right to collect and to dispose of the product of her toil since 1880. The Swedish woman since 1874, and the Norwegian since 1888, have had the same property rights. Even the woman who is the subject of the Tsar is the mistress of her own. But in France the woman of the humbler class who is married works for the man, keeps her money only if he will, and must give it to him if there is the least of reasons why she should be permitted to withhold it—as, for example, if he be an idle drunkard, spending for his pleasures the earnings of the wife and mother that are needed for the household. Among the shopkeeping *bourgeoisie*, the woman works also alongside of the husband, is often the real head of the establishment, especially in the little businesses whose prosperity depends upon good taste, patience, tact and unfailing courtesy. And for the toil which knows little rest, the possible maker of the family's prosperity receives what is granted by the head of the house, whose temper and awkward-mindedness may possibly prevent the wife's achievement of a still greater prosperity, involving a larger dot, and therefore a more shining marriage for the daughter.—Harper's Weekly.

Why?

Tenant—"I demand a rebate on my rent. Your old water-pipe burst, flooded my cellar, and my chickens were drowned."

Landlord—"But, my dear sir, why didn't you keep ducks?"—Philadelphia North American.

The Worrier.

"Does your husband worry about the grocery bills?" asked the raggedlooking lady.

"Law, no," said the lady with the new silk skirt and the rusty shoes. "We let the grocer do all that."—Indianapolis Journal.

No Sympathy.

"I've got a complaint to make," said the office boy to his employer.

"What is it?"

"The bookkeeper kicked me, sir. I don't want no bookkeeper to kick me."

"Of course he kicked you. You don't expect me to attend to everything, do you? I can't look after all the little details of the business myself."

An Affable Explainer.

"Yes," said the politician, "I said I was the workingman's friend."

"But you don't do any work," suggested the man with calloused hands.

"No—not at present."

"And you never did any work."

"That's true. You see, what the workingman most needs is work. And I am too much the workingman's friend to run any risk of taking work away from him."—Washington Star.

Bits of Information.

French experts in the desert of Sahara are expressing apprehensions at the gradual diminution of the fertile oases. It is known that the large oases were much larger in the time of the ancient Romans, and that they are being constantly reduced in size by the encroachments of the sand dunes. The problem is how to stop these.

According to Herr Levinstein, the action of the rarefied air on the animal organism is to produce a very strong fatty degeneration of the heart, the liver and the muscles, while death sets in through want of oxygen. The experiments from which these facts were ascertained were performed on a rabbit at thirty or forty centimeters pressure.

The only United States dry dock now available for the largest battleships of the white squadron is that at Puget Sound, on the extreme northwestern boundary, which is the largest in the Western Hemisphere. It is 650 feet long, and over ninety-two feet wide at the gate, with a depth over the sill of thirty feet. Ships of twelve thousand tons can be docked in it.

Diving operations at a great depth have proved successful off Cape Finisterre, all the silver bars from the steamer Skyro, which sank in thirty fathoms in 1891, having been brought to the surface. The working depth for the divers was never less than 171 feet, and was often more. Dynamite was used to blow away the deck. The value of the silver was $45,000.

The lightest substance known is said to be the pith of the sunflower, with a specific gravity of 0.028, while elder pith—hitherto recognized as the lightest substance—has a specific gravity of 0.00, reindeer's hair 0.1 and cork 0.24. For saving applicants at sea, cork, with a buoyancy of one to five, or reindeer's hair with one of one to ten, has been used, while the pith of the sun flower has a buoyancy of one to thirty-five.

The towering Washington monument solid as it is, cannot resist the heat of the sun, poured on its southern side on a midsummer's day, without a slight bending of the gigantic shaft, which is rendered perceptible by means of a copper wire, 174 feet long, hanging in the centre of the structure, and carrying a plummet suspended in a vessel of water. At noon in summer the apex of the monument, 550 feet above the ground, is shifted, by expansion of the stone, a few hundredths of an inch toward the north. High winds cause perceptible motions of the plummet, and in still weather delicate vibrations of the crust of the earth, otherwise unperceived, are registered by it.

Compensation.

"After all, old age isn't the worst thing on record."

"Why isn't it?"

"After a man passes a certain period in life his children get discouraged and quit picking him up on grammar."—Chicago Record.

Up Head.

Boy—"I was up head today, mother, all day."

Mother—"There, you see if you hadn't gone in the rain you wouldn't have been!"

Boy—"No, that's so, for none of the rest of the scholars was there."

A Woman Salesman.

"What's these here vases worth?" asked the gentleman with all kinds of new money.

"The regular price is $4, but," said the clerk, "seeing that it is you, I will make it $7.50."

"Gimme six of 'em."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Sufficiency.

Daughter (sentimentally)—"Ah, mother! the summer wanes. How beautifully it dies. Soon we will have the frost—"

Mother (who has tried ten seasons to get the girl off her hands)—"Oh, papa! You have had nothing but a 'frost' all summer."—Puck.

Wouldn't Tell.

"Now, professor," said the young man with musical aspirations, "I want you to tell me exactly what you think of my voice."

"No, sir," was the emphatic reply. "I see through you. You were sent here by my enemies to get me arrested for profanity."—Washington Star.

Toppin. "I don't know what to think of Dr. Pestle. Either he is a confounded charlatan or he has the curiousest ways of getting at things."

Nipper. "For instance?"

Toppin. "I had him call to see my wife yesterday. He looked at her tongue, and then said she was in an extremely debilitated state. No doubt she is; but how in time did he find it out by looking at her tongue, is what beats me."

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

This is the Genuine Article.

"I witnessed a spectacle in Texas the other day which has done me more good than all homilies on Christian charity and helpfulness I have ever listened to," said R. K. Worthem of Memphis. "My business had called me to Whitney, in that State, and when I reached my destination, I was unable to find out any of the persons I had gone to see by reason of the fact that they had all gone out in the country to help in the work of clearing the weeds out of the crop of a sick farmer named Hamilton. It appeared that Hamilton had been confined to his bed by sickness for several weeks, and his crops as a consequence had become very foul, he being wholly dependent on his own exertions to keep them clean. When his busy neighbors learned of his condition and prospects they spread the report through the country, and a movement was at once started to afford him the necessary relief. The only thing to be done was to go into his fields with plows and hoes and give his crops that attention necessary to their salvation. Every man in the country proffered his services, and even the merchants chipped into a fund for the hire of a substitute list. The sick farmer's place swarmed with muscular, broad-chested Texans for days. They went to him in relays, and it so happened that it was the turn of the people I wanted to see at Whitney to give their help the day I visited that place. As a result of it Farmer Hamilton will make good crops this year, even though he is sick and unable to work. I wonder if neighbors help one another like that in St. Louis or any other big city in the world, where millions are annually spent through organized charities!"—St. Louis Republic.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow Soothing Syrup."

Maybe So.

"I don't know what I would have done if it hadn't been for you!" exclaimed the discharged prisoner.

"Well, you probably would have done time," said the proud lawyer.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, use Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market.

A Poser.

Nip—"Seems to me that lately I have run against an enormous number of men that have seen better days."

Tuck—"Yes, but did you ever strike one who was grateful for it?"

No woman wants to be a new woman except an old woman.

Cause for Thanks.

Mrs. Hoolihan—"Oi say, Mrs. Johnson, have you seen Annie's new baby? It's a peach."

Aunty J.—"No; but I reckon they's mighty thankful tain't a pair."—Harper's Bazar.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

Force of Habit.

"Did you ever notice the queer, rotary gesture Mr. Cnilkoot makes when his wife rings for the butler?"

"Yes; you see he used to be a motorman before he went to the Klondike."—Detroit Free Press.

Sin may be ugly, but it understands the art of beauty culture.

A Man of Means.

Mrs. Stuckup—"Is this Mr. Slimpurse you have engaged yourself to a man of means?"

Sensible Daughter—"Yes, mother. He means all he says, and that's the sort of a husband I want."—New York Weekly.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

"Dah is some friends," said Uncle "dat is like de rainbow. Dey looks fine an' bends polite, but dey's gone whey de sun ain' shinin'."—Washington Star.

A lost opportunity seldom finds its way back.

"Henry, do you believed in the universal brotherhood of man?"

"Believe in it? I should say so; down at the seashore this summer I had thirty-five sisters."—Detroit Free Press.

Many mean men are men of means.

"Don't you think," the mother said proudly, "that her playing shows a remarkable finish?"

"Yes," replied the young man absently; "but she was a long time getting to it."—Harlem Life.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

After trying for half a day to learn to ride his new bicycle, the slimegged bookkeeper carried it up to the attic and thrust it in among the cobwebs. "I shall have to charge that machine up to profit and loss," he said, with a dismal sigh. "I never can make it balance."—Chicago Tribune.

"Bridget, how did it happen that when we came in last night after the theater there was a policeman in the kitchen?"

"Sure, mum, Oi don't know; but Oi think the theater didn't last as long as usual."—Chicago Times-Herald.

At the menagerie there is a universal laugh on the faces of the people about the monkeys' cage, while there is a look of sadness upon each simian visage. Can it be that while the monkey only appears funny to mankind, the contemplation of mankind fills the monkey soul with sorrow?

Nevada is the most sparsely settled state in America. They are nearly two and a half square miles to each inhabitant; next comes Idaho, with one inhabitant to each square mile.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TIVERTON.

A meeting of citizens interested in good government met at Whitridge hall Saturday evening. The meeting was called to order at 7:30 by Rev. P. C. Wright. William I. Frost was elected chairman, and made a few remarks explaining the object of the meeting and expressing the need of such a society as the Good Government club in the town. William E. Brightman read a constitution prepared by citizens of the town to facilitate an organization. After the reading of the constitution remarks were made by Rev. P. C. Wright, Rev. Samuel Rose, George R. Lawton, George L. Church, Robert M. Wyatt, Rev. John Proudo and other representative citizens. The constitution as read was adopted, after which officers were elected as follows: President, William I. Frost; vice president, Peleg D. Humphrey; second vice president, George R. Lawton; treasurer and secretary, William E. Brightman; executive committee, William I. Frost, William E. Brightman, Horace L. Almy, Rev. Samuel Rose, Lawrence Cooper, Richard Bright, Alonzo F. Hart.

On motion of Captain Isaac L. Church, it was voted that ladies interested in the welfare of the town should be eligible to membership on the same level as men.

It was voted that all persons present should be entitled to membership after signing by laws.

The meeting then adjourned until Saturday, Oct. 16, at 7:30 p. m.

An open meeting of the Nonquit Grange, of Tiverton, was held on Wednesday evening, in White's Hall, at the Four Corners. The subject of the meeting was a lively debate on the resolve: "That our town taxes should be increased." The contestants were to have been Mr. William E. Brightman in the affirmative, and Mr. George R. Lawton for the negative. Mr. Lawton was unable to be present on account of sickness. Remarks were also made by George L. Church, Horace L. Almy, Henry B. Gardner, David D. Humphries and other leading citizens of the town. After the discussion, a vote was taken which was almost unanimous for the opinion that the taxes of the town should be increased. It was voted that the Union Public Library should be given the free use of the grange hall for their entertainment, recently held in the hall. A committee composed of George Brown, Jason W. Gifford and George W. Potter was appointed to visit the sick.

Samuel Bateman, one of our prominent and respected citizens, passed away Thursday afternoon after an illness of about five days. He was born at East Greenwich in the year 1821 and came to this town nearly forty years ago. By occupation he was a farmer, and made good success in his calling. He has also held important official positions in the town's business. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary Cook, daughter of the late John Cook of Tiverton. Besides his widow he leaves an adopted son and daughter, also a brother Mr. Benjamin Bateman of Newport.

Mrs. Eliza B. Hambly, widow of the late Albert F. Hambly, died Wednesday evening after three or four months illness, during which times she was always a patient sufferer. She was 86 years of age and the fourth oldest woman in Tiverton. She leaves one daughter to mourn her irreparable loss.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK; OUR GUARANTEE.

Close Inspection

of quality and prices on

Clothing, Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishings,

will convince you that we give more for the money than anybody else in town. We're showing the handsomest kind of Men's Business and Dress Suits, at $10, $12 and $15. Suits that fit and give satisfaction.

Model Clothing Co.,

192 & 194 THAMES ST.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Thomas Clark (Mary Clark, his wife, joining therein in token of her release of Dower) to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date October 8th, A. D., 1891, and recorded in Land Records of Tiverton, Vol. 33 pages 266, 265, 267 and 268, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, November 11th, A. D. 1897 at 12 o'clock noon on the premises hereinafter described in said Town of Tiverton in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Clark and Mary Clark, and of each of them at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to a certain lot or parcel of land situated in Tiverton aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Northerly, by the four-rod way, one hundred nine and 78-100 (109.78) feet; Easterly, by Shove street, ninety six 92-100 (96.92) feet; Southerly, by land now or formerly of Margaret McDermott, one hundred twelve and 63-100 (112.63) feet, and Westerly by land now or formerly of Armand Lebeau ninety (90) feet and containing thirty six and 57-100 (36.57) square rods of land more or less.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee,
By GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

10-16-4w

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Thomas Clark (Mary Clark, his wife, joining in release of dower) to the Island Savings Bank, bearing date October 8th, A. D. 1891, and recorded in Bristol County in Fall River district of deeds book 4 at pages 356, 357, 358, there having been default in the performance of the condition contained in said mortgage:

There will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, November 10th, A. D. 1897, at twelve o'clock noon on the premises hereinafter described in the city of Fall River in the county of Bristol and Commonwealth of Massachusetts all the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Clark and Mary Clark, and of each of them at the time of the execution of said mortgage in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situate in Fall River, County of Bristol and Commonwealth of Massachusetts and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the Northwesterly corner formed by the intersection of Shove street and a four-rod way, thence running Northerly, by said Shove street, fifty-two and 44-1000 (52,044) feet, thence Westerly, by land now or formerly of the Bourne Mills, one hundred eleven and 3-100 (111.03) feet; thence Southerly, by land of said Bourne Mills fifty two (52) feet to the four-rod way and thence Easterly, by said Four-Rod-Way one hundred thirteen and 23-100 (113.23) feet to the point of beginning, containing twenty-one and 41-100 (21.41) square rods of land more or less.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of its intention to bid at said sale.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK, Mortgagee,
By GEORGE H. PROUD, Treasurer.

10-16 4w.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

New Advertisements.

A tailor made Jacket is correct you will find

It both fits the body and pleases the mind

These and other things that are good to wear

Are always found at the Great White Bear.

CLOTH JACKETS for Ladies and Misses, also odd size Jackets from $10.00, $12.50, $15.00 to $35.00. Two bargains at $10.00 and $12.50, in all colors of Kersey, strap seams, lined and finished in the best manner. Russian Blouse Jackets handsomely braided, at $12.50, the newest of the new.

VELVET GARMENTS in Russian Blouse effect, braided, jetted and fur trimmed, from $25.00 to $50.00. In Capes handsomely trimmed with fur, jet and braid, $12.50 to $75.00. The one at $12.50 is a great bargain.

GOLF CAPES in all the new colorings at $10.00, $12.50, $15.00. They are handy and comfortable all the year round.

FURS, Scarfs and Collarettes at $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, $5.98 to $25.00, in the most wonderful profusion, every kind of fur, every style of collar, all new, and at very reasonable prices. We keep all kinds of fur trimmings. We do everything in the line of fur repairs and quickly too.

THE F. F. TEBBETTS CO.

Butler Exchange,

Providence, R. I.

NOTICE.

Canvass.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN of the City of Newport, will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1897,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

for the purpose of canvassing, correcting and completing the WARD LISTS of Voters in Newport, for the WARD MEETINGS to be holden on TUESDAY, the second day of November, 1897.

Witness my hand,
WILLIAM G. STEVENS,
City Clerk.

10-16

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of KATIE McDONNELL, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to her.

MARGARET McDONNELL,
Guardian.

Newport R. I., September 11th, 1897.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER 1897. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
16 Sat	5 59	5 0	8 55	10 54	11 31
17 Sun	6 1	4 59	9 55	11 45	12 00
18 Mon	6 2	4 57	10 55	12 36	12 45
19 Tues	6 3	4 56	11 45	1 43	1 51
20 Wed	6 4	4 54	morn	2 43	2 56
21 Thurs	6 5	4 52	0 55	3 31	3 53
22 Fri	6 6	4 51	2 2	4 20	4 43

First Quarter, 3d day, 0h. 31m., morning, W.
Full Moon, 10th day, 11h. 42m., morning, E.
Last Quarter, 18th day, 4h. 9m. evening, W.
New Moon, 26th day, 6h. 15m. evening, W.

Constipation is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents.

Poll Tax NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to POLL TAX PAYERS, that I will be in my office, Kinsley Building, 220 Thames street, upstairs, from

October 1, 1897, to and including October 31, 1897,

each day (Sundays excepted) from 10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and Saturday Evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the poll tax, ordered by act of General Assembly of the state of Rhode Island, passed April 26, 1889, as provided in Chapter 136, of the Public Laws of said state. Poll tax payers are therefore respectfully requested to call and pay their said tax during the time and at the place above mentioned.

Chap. 960, Sec. 1, of 1890, and Chap. 41, Sec. 6 of 1896 provide as follows:

If any person against whom a tax is assessed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall neglect or refuse to pay the same for thirty days after the same is due, the collector of taxes shall demand the same of such person with twenty-five cents for the cost of such demand; and if any such person upon whom demand is made as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to pay such tax, together with the cost of making such demand, within five days after the date of such demand, then the collector of taxes shall, unless said tax has been remitted as is hereinbefore provided, levy upon the body of such person and commit him to jail in the county of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax and all legal costs, including cost of making the demand as aforesaid, or be discharged therefrom in due course of law.

SAMUEL McADAM,
Collector of Taxes.

Newport, R. I., September 22, 1897. 10-9

First National Bank.

Newport, R. I., September 29, 1897.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the board of directors held today, Mr. Charles A. Brackett was elected a director of this bank.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE,
Cashier.

9-25

NEWPORT Transfer Express Co.

SUNDAY CALLS.

The charge for calls for baggage on Sundays, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 6 p. m., will be double the regular rate.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue
BRANCH OFFICES, 219 Thames Street and New York Freight Depot.

E. B. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer and General Manager

BOSTON NEWPORT.

"NEWPORT ART STORE."

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Fine Oil Paintings,

ENGRAVINGS,

ETCHINGS

and WATER COLORS.

"Special Offer for One Week."

We will frame your pictures in the latest patterns of

MOULDINGS,

—AT—

One-half the Regular Prices.

"Just Received a line of new Framed Pictures which are on Exhibition."

☞ Call and examine the stock. It will cost you nothing.

JAS. HAYES, JR., Manager.

184 Thames Street, Mercury Building, Newport.

Music Teaching.

MR. JOHN VARS takes pleasure in announcing to the public that after having had over ten years' experience as a piano teacher, and having been obliged to give it up, owing to pressure of other things, will now take up that work again. He has spent the past year in acquainting himself with the most advanced theories and is prepared to give to his pupils the benefits of the most modern methods used by the best teachers of today.

For particulars and terms apply to No. 1 AYRAULT STREET before 9 a. m., or between 1 and 3 and 6 and 7:30 p. m., or by mail to the above address or 120 THAMES ST.

Farm For Sale.

Located in South Portsmouth on East Main road consisting of 17½ acres, with two story house and farm buildings. Convenient to post office and church. Price $5,000.

CHAS. B. MARSH,
Real Estate Agent,
NEWPORT, R. I.

We fit your mind as well as your body.
Money refunded for the asking.
We alter your clothes the same as your tailor.
We hold our salesmen personally responsible that a good fitting suit of clothes is given you.
If you have a complaint to make, let us hear from you.
Twelve dollars will buy one of those latest shades of brown cheviots.
Negligee shirts are ready—different from last year's; they fit better.
New things in fancy vests.
Your money back if you want it.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS.

208 Thames Street. 208

JAPANESE LANTERNS

For 50, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, up to $5.00 a dozen.

FLAGS

OF ALL KINDS IN SILK, BUNTING OR MUSLIN.

FIREWORKS.

Colored Torches, Colored Fire,
Roman Candles, Sky Rockets,
Water Fireworks, Hot Air Balloon,
and Celebration Goods of all kinds,

—AT—

LANDERS',

167 Thames Street

COVELL'S BLOCK.

I AM SOLE AGENT FOR THE,

IDEAL DEERING MOWER,
THOMAS HAY TEDDER and
THOMAS RELIABLE RAKE.

All others who offer these goods are not recognized by the manufacturers as authorized agents.

I also have the

Spicer Tedder and the Worcester Rake.

Please call and examine before buying.

Small Haying Tools, Hoes, Forks, &c.

A. A. BARKER,

162 & 164 BROADWAY.

DO YOU KNOW

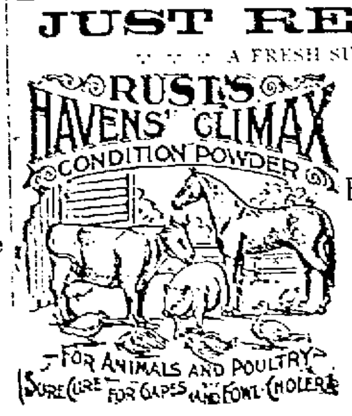
That a Typewriter will save you time, make you money and please your correspondents? Tower's NEW FRANKLIN Typewriter, price $75.00, is a first class Typewriter at a reasonable price. It is the simplest, lightest running, easiest, fastest and the most durable Typewriter made. On the majority of other high grade machines the carriage has to be lifted before the work can be seen. On the New Franklin the work is in sight from the time the first letter is written until the paper is removed from the typewriter.

We will place a machine in your office and if you find you cannot use it to excellent advantage, the trial costs you nothing. For illustrated catalogue and full particulars write to CUTTER TOWER CO. 12 A Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

☞ Typewriters of all makes sold, exchanged and repaired. Typewriters rented $3 per month. Established 1845.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF



RUST HAVENS AND SHERIDANS CONDITION POWDERS.

Bowkers Animal Meal, Beef Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells and Cut Clover.

We also have a full line of MEDICINES & LINIMENTS FOR DOGS, HORSES & CATTLE.

SEE OUR NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Lap Robes and Blankets.

RECEIVING NEW GOODS WEEKLY IN OUR

Crockery, China and Glasware Dept.

Now is the time to plant FALL BULBS, Our stock is fresh and prices low.

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,

19, 21, 23 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

PRINTERS INK, HONEST GOODS AND SQUARE DEALINGS

will bring business. We have found that our REDUCTION SALE of new and second hand fine

PIANOS

is fully appreciated by the public by the business we have done the past week. There are some SPLENDID BARGAINS LEFT and if you contemplate buying a Piano soon you will NEVER HAVE A BETTER CHANCE THAN NOW. That NEW PIANO which we are selling for $250.00 with SCARF and STOOL. Cash or Installments, fully warranted for 5 years, is a wonder. IT IS A BARGAIN that cant be beat.

Pianos from $40.00 to $900.00.
Aeolians from $75.00 to $500.00.
Organs from $35.00 to $50.00.

Remember this sale lasts but a short time longer. Come and secure a bargain.

J. H. BARNEY, JR. & CO.,

Opposite BOSTON STORE. 154 Thames Street.